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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Government, August 2, 1900.

No. 625.—The following notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 1st July 1900, No. 148, is published:—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Indian Labour and Emigration Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that, in the case of gardeners holding certificates granted under clause (4) of the said Act and working in the Province of Bengal under the control of the Tea District Labour Supply Association, the Bengal Valley Employees' Densifying Association and the Assam Labour Association, the requirements of section 40, sub-section (7), and section 41 of the said Act may be relaxed in the following manner:—

(a) An application under section 40, sub-section (7), for the renewal of a gardeners' certificate may be made by a Local Agent duly licensed under section 40, to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the recruiting area specified on the certificate or to any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the District Magistrate, and the Magistrate to whom application is so made may discharge a fresh certificate.

(b) In the case of fresh certificates issued under clause (4) the counter-signature of the Inspector or Magistrate of the labour District shall not be required.

(c) The counter-signature under section 41 by the District Magistrate of the district in which the gardeners are authorized to recruit labour may be dispensed with.

III.—In exercise of the power the Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to declare that, in the case of the said garden-servants, the requirements of sections 43 to 46, 47 and 48 may be dispensed with, on the following conditions:—

(1) No person engaged by a garden-servant, in whose case the requirements of the above-mentioned sections have been dispensed with, shall be required to enter into a labour contract under the Act.

(2) Each Association shall employ a Local Agent in each vesting district or each large area as may be provided by the Local Government in which garden-servants are employed under its control for the purpose of representing the Association in all matters connected with the supervision of such servants.

(3) Every such Local Agent shall keep up two registers in the forms contained in the appendix to this notification, the one containing the names and descriptions of all garden-servants working under his control, and the other the names and descriptions of all persons engaged by such garden-servants, together with the names and descriptions of all persons so engaged. The said registers shall be open to inspection at any time by any Magistrate or any Police Officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector; and at the end of each month a copy of all the entries of the month in the second register shall be submitted to the District Magistrate.

(4) Any such Local Agent shall, if so required by a Magistrate or by a Police Officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector, produce before such Magistrate or Police Officer any person engaged by a garden-servant working under his control, or any dependent of any person so engaged, who is in a place of accommodation provided under section 31.

(5) Every such Local Agent shall report, for the orders of the Magistrate, any case in which objection is made to the residence of any person by any one claiming to stand in the relation of husband, wife, parent or lawful guardian to the migrant.

(6) If so required by an order in writing of the District Magistrate, a Local Agent shall forthwith after the period of seven clear days, remove a wife to be removed from his district any woman who is in the power of a labour district contemplated by her husband or lawful guardian.

(7) Every such Local Agent shall certify himself that the names and addresses given by such garden-servants and by the persons engaged by them are correct, and that the wages and other conditions of service are fully explained to and understood by the person so engaged.

(8) Every such Local Agent shall provide suitable accommodation for the persons so engaged, and shall send to the District Magistrate (in addition to a copy of the entries in the second register provided for clause (3)) a list of the names and addresses of all such persons, before they are despatched to a labour tent.

(9) Every such Local Agent shall be responsible for preserving under his best of his ability all documents in the part of the registers submitted to him, and for bringing all illegal acts committed by them to the notice of the District Magistrate.

(10) The names of any Local Agent who may be found not to have executed due notice in respect of misconduct on the part of the servants committed to him, or to have failed to report any illegal act committed by any such servant, shall be liable to be included by the District Magistrate of any district within which the Local Agent acts as such.

III.—Notifying No. 4768, dated the 4th November 1906, published at pages 1372-1373 of Part I of the Colonial Gazette of the 11th November 1906, is hereby amended.

Amendment.

(1) Form of Register of Garden-servants working under the control of
Agent of the
month of 19 , during the
Year

Serial number.	Name of garden-servant.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Religion.		General appearance and description of marks, for identification.	Tombstone.			Total age and number of children.		Remarks.
					Male.	Female.		Year.	Month.	Day.	Years.	Months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Certified that the entries in the above registers have been transmitted by me to the District Magistrate of the garden-servants mentioned in it.

The

19

Local Agent of the

Association.

(12) *Form of Register of Persons and their Dependents employed by Garden-surfers working under the control of the Local Agent of the Government in*

Serial number.	Date.	Name of person and their dependents.	Native's name.	Caste.	Age.	Sex.	EDs.	Profession.	Urban and Village.	Religiously, caste or other in which.	Name of garden under which employed.	Particular of work.	Name of the field with the above attached to which he is posted.	Date of despatch.	By whom made.	By whom made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

I hereby certify that I have duly examined the aforementioned person, who has not and all who are not in my possession their residence is proved to the above district, and I have further ascertained that none of them has been induced or proved there by any means, and I have, therefore, signed, and I have signed or made.

The

12

Local Agent of the

Government.

To

The High Commissioner of

Calcutta, August 6, 1926.

No. 412.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATIONS.

Made, the 12th July 1926.

No. 412.—In pursuance of Home Department Notification No. 128, dated the 18th March 1922, the following revised Regulations under which a limited number of members of the Indian Civil Service, and officers of the Indian Army on civil or political employ (whether temporary or permanent), will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Kannada language will be brought into force, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information:—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in Kannada four times a year, commencing on the third Tuesday in January, July and October, and on that Tuesday in April which first follows after the date on which Easter Sunday falls, for the purpose of examining officers in Kannada.

2. The syllabus of the examination is as follows:—

PART I.—GEN.

		Marks.
(1) Composition .. .. .	.. .. .	200
(2) Reading short MS reports, orders, telegrams, etc., and dealing answers thereto .. .. .	.. .. .	200
(3) Knowledge of terms relating to administration and Government, including the titles of local officials and the terms of contracts in dealing with them, also of terms used in travel, to be tested by direct questions, and by and translation from a British or foreign language material .. .. .	.. .. .	100
Total		500

PART II.—WARREN.

(4) Translation into English from Russian of names passages " ..	100
(5) Translation from English into Russian of names passages " ..	100
(6) Russian " ..	20
(7) Translation into English of official and private correspondence (maximum) " ..	80
(8) Writing a narrative of actual service in Russia, a paper being given " ..	100
(9) European translation from Russian, to be taken from an ordinary newspaper, and sent out by the examinee " ..	20
(10) European translation into Russian, to be taken from an ordinary newspaper, and sent out by the examinee " ..	100
Total ..	600

3 Officers who obtain 5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of services as "Passed" in Russian, and those who obtain 5 will be noted as qualified to be "Interpreter" in Russian.

4 Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India to the Home Department—(a) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (b) by an officer under a local Government or a Government, through the local Government or Administration, at the discretion to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5 Each permission will be granted only to those members of the Indian Civil Service and officers of the Indian Army in civil or military employ who were likely to be employed, before their departure, to an extent, in situations where a knowledge of Russian may be of advantage to the State, and to such persons who will not be able to attend the preliminary examination, and who are first of all the holders of leave which he may have as his credit, or which may be allowable to him if ordered to the Indian Army for the Indian Army. The Government of India reserves to themselves full discretion to grant or withhold permission as they may see.

6 Any officer, of not less than three and not more than twelve years' service, who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by obtaining not less than 275 marks (75% of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russia held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7 After passing the elementary test, and receiving permission to proceed to Russia, he must start from England within a fortnight from the date of the India Office letter authorizing such permission, and when he arrives in Russia he must be accompanied by a letter of introduction to the subject from the India Office. He must not receive any further certificate will be permitted to proceed to Russia under these rules unless reported to be so by the India Office Medical Board.

8 The money for Russia he will be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 24 days' full pay and also not exceeding £100. Such advance will only be granted to an officer who draws his full pay from the India Office, and will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months.

9 Shortly after his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his starting from Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported. In the case of an officer of the Indian Army he is required to report himself as usual to the Military Authorities at St. Petersburg, whether he chooses that city or another as his place of residence.

10 Every officer is expected to present himself for final examination twelve months after passing the elementary test; and of those twelve months at least two must have been spent in Russia.

11 Two months before his final examination, he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

12 On his return to England he shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his crossing the Russian frontier as interpreter. If he left India on medical certificate, he shall apply for permission to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office. He shall not leave without obtaining leave of absence for a definite period from the Under Secretary of State for India.

13. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £100, and a further gratuity of £20 or £25 or £30 or £40, in recognition of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of £100 shall be paid only to those who have been the full term of residence in Russia for the purpose of study. He will also be granted a free passage from England to India, and will be provided with a retrospective effect as an entitled passenger to England or to Russia, and will qualify to be an interpreter, but he may exercise his gratuity shall be made to an officer who India to expense if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an interpreter, provided he has not more than 12 years' service at the time of re-examination.

14. (a) If he is sent to England from beyond his own country he will receive, as postage of himself, a return fare at the rate of the India Office for his travelling expenses.

(b) If he is sent to England from India as a travelling passenger he will receive, as postage of himself, a return fare at the rate of the India Office for his travelling expenses.

(c) If he is sent to England from India as a travelling passenger he will receive, as postage of himself, a return fare at the rate of the India Office for his travelling expenses.

(d) If he is sent to England from India as a travelling passenger he will receive, as postage of himself, a return fare at the rate of the India Office for his travelling expenses.

(e) If he is sent to England from India as a travelling passenger he will receive, as postage of himself, a return fare at the rate of the India Office for his travelling expenses.

14. If he succeeds in passing a further test five years after qualifying as an Interpreter, he will be entitled to a further gratuity of 75%. The balance of the further test is the same as that of the Interpretship examination, with the exception of items 4, 5 and 6. In order to qualify, 80 per cent. of the total marks on documents be obtained. The examination will be conducted at in India, and officers will be allowed two chances of requalifying, and two only, and in the event of failure at the second attempt, their names will be removed from the list of Reserve Interpreters.

15. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall remain in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless he leaves or furlough exceeds beyond that period. If, however, his term has been granted under medical certificate, it will be necessary for him to send to the Government a certificate that he is in a fit state of health to return in his duty.

16. A member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer attached to the Civil Service shall be entitled to spend as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of ten months spent in Russia. The whole time passed in the course of study and also the date of his return to duty in India will be treated as part of the furlough leave, and he will be entitled to the usual furlough pay.

17. A Military Officer, in civil employ, but subject to the Indian Rules for the Indian Army, shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension the period spent in Russia, and to draw for each period the equivalent, at the prescribed rate of exchange, of the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the half staff salary of his administrative appointment, provided that if the actual amount be less than his leave pay under the Indian Rules for the Indian Army, then leave pay shall be allowed. He will be considered as on leave before return in Russia, and from the date of quitting Russia until he regains his appointment in India, under the provisions of Regulation 13. The period spent in Russia will not be considered as part of the two years' maximum absence from duty permissible under the Indian Rules for the Indian Army.

18. When an officer who has qualified as an Interpreter in Russian is on leave in England, he may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of the Government of India, be permitted to proceed to Russia to keep up his knowledge of the language; and provided that he remains in Russia at least two months, he will, on his return to England, receive a sum of £50, or £45, in respect of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be, and, if desired, he will have his leave extended by two months without prejudice to the advantages accruing under the rules relating to continued leave, if on continued leave.

19. The half-yearly examinations in India are held in January and July, and the names of the officers who are recommended by the Government of India for promotion to proceed direct from India to Russia will be communicated to the India Office as soon as the result of the examination is known. The names of the officers who are finally selected will be communicated by the India Office to the Government of India, who will give authority to each officer to take up his residence in Russia, to which country he should proceed about May or November, so as to be at the same time as the officers of his rank who proceed from England. If more than 18 months have elapsed since the date of the preliminary test he will be required to undergo a fresh examination before receiving permission to proceed to Russia.

20. The progress of an officer proceeding direct from India to Russia will be noted either by the Governor-General of India, or by the Governor of Madras or of Bombay. The necessary visa should be procured by the officer at Port Said or any other place on the route where there is an accredited Russian Agent.

Obituary, April 10, 1909.

30. 421.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY RECRUITMENT.

Recd. at Fort St. George 1909.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN RECRUITMENT, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at Fort St. George 1909.

No. 497.—The recommended departmental commissioned officer with necessary rank is permitted to relieve from the service, subject to the Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st June 1909:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Deputy Captain George Robert Allen.

A. G. CANNING,

Asst. Surg. General.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 422.—Under an order of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Frederick Arnold Price, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, proceeds leave for two months and twenty-one days with effect from the 3rd September 1909.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSES—*Cont.*

RULES.

4. Renewal of license.
5. Supply of notes to licensees.
6. Provisions as to death or disability of licensees.
7. Loss of license.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Classification of license.
2. Petroleum not in bulk other than dangerous petroleum.
3. Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.
4. Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.
5. Transfer of license between.
6. Possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than forty gallons each.
7. Storage in open installations.
8. Storage in other installations.
9. Dangerous petroleum for use as motor-vehicle.
10. Particulars to be given in applications for licenses for the possession of petroleum other than licenses under rules 4 and 5.
11. Conditions of safety to be furnished.
12. Particulars to be given in applications for licenses under rules 4 and 5.
13. Storage by port authorities.
14. Storage in an installation or storage shed erected on land belonging to port authorities.

CHAPTER V.—OF LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.
2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.
3. Effect of general licenses.
4. Fees for transport of petroleum.
5. Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.
6. Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.
7. Effect of special licenses.
8. Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.
9. Transport of dangerous petroleum by motor-vehicles other than as a motor-vehicle.

CHAPTER VI.—Fees.

1. Method of levying fees.
2. Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.
3. Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.
4. Fees for licenses granted for temporary periods of an original license.
5. Fees for duplicate licenses.

PART III.

INSPECTIONS OF PETROLEUM.

1. Ports of inspection.
2. Declaration by master of ship carrying petroleum or by his ship's agent.
3. Delivery of manifests.
4. Certificates and declaration to be forwarded to Chief Customs-officer.
5. Delivery of samples.
6. Collection of samples.
7. Testing of samples and forwarding the same to testing officers.
8. Methods of test.
9. Arranging results of tests.
10. Provisions when tests show want of conformity.
11. Time-table on request.
12. Report of testing officer.
13. Fee for testing.
14. When a ship carrying petroleum may anchor at ordinary anchorage.
15. Exemption in respect of petroleum refined dangerous which is not in excess of forty gallons.
16. When a ship carrying petroleum refined dangerous which is not in excess of forty gallons.
17. Petroleum referred to in rule 16 not to be landed until it has been tested.
18. Landing of petroleum in contemplation of the testing officer's report.
19. Landing of petroleum in bulk.
20. Landing of petroleum otherwise than in bulk.
21. Search-quantities of petroleum.
22. Import licenses how obtained.
23. Petroleum engaged in ship's stores.
24. Petroleum having a testing price above 100¢.

FORMS.

RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1904, FOR THE REGULATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN THE PORT OF PORT ST. GEORGE.

Definition.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules,—

- (a) "Port" means a Port of call rules;
- (b) "certified petroleum" means petroleum certified to be non-dangerous petroleum by a certificate of such description as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, by written order, prescribe, granted at the port of shipment;
- (c) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;
- (d) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk, or for bulk combined with non-bulk storage, and may include a subject or a series of subjects;
- (e) "major installation" means an installation—
(1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or
(2) in which no loading operations are carried on;
- (f) "minor installation" means an installation—
(1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and
(2) in which no loading operations are carried on;
- (g) "storage shed" means a building used for the storage of petroleum whereon there is both, and may or may not form part of an installation;
- (h) "petroleum works" includes buildings in which process (well or movable, steam, water, or other power, other petroleum stores, and any other plant not forming part of an installation, which the Governor in Council may by notification declare as such;
- (i) "loading office" means the loading office appointed by the Governor in Council under section 10 of the Act for any port at which petroleum may be imported under this Act;
- (j) "motor-vehicle" means any vehicle or vessel propelled by a motor, in which petroleum is used as fuel; and
- (k) "pump," as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a pump vehicle, or is otherwise defined for the time being in use or work a motor-vehicle.

PART II.—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

- Loading prohibited.** 1. No loading shall be permitted inside any installation or storage shed.
- Supervision of operations within installation or storage shed.** 2. All operations within any installation or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible person or persons.
- Clearance of installation.** 3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clear and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.
- Supply of sand or dry earth.** 4. A supply of sand or dry earth shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.
- Marking of capacity of tanks.** 5. The capacity in gallons of every tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated at the rate of 7.48 gallons per cubic foot.
- Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain two thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable in case of danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient fireproofing.** 6. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain two thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable in case of danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient fireproofing.
- Extinguishers.** 7. Not less than one in every four the capacity of an installation shall have an efficient fireproofing in each corner of the installation, and the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, by general or special order, declare to be efficient, and a certificate showing the date of the test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.
- Testing of fireproofing by persons.** 8. Any officer appointed by the Governor in Council in this behalf may cause any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the fireproofing, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

- That the work in buildings or other structures.
20. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any building wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specification which are required under rule 18 of Chapter IV of this Part, to be submitted with the application for a license.
21. All storage sheds in an installation shall be built of non-inflammable material.
22. These shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation, and storage shed for which a license has been granted, copies in English and the vernacular, of the rules contained in this Chapter, and of the conditions annexed to the license.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. Petroleum in bulk shall not be carried by water except on a ship certified as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk by an officer appointed by the Governor in Council in this behalf, and the petroleum shall be stored in bulk part of the ship and in such manner as may be approved, by general or special order, by the authority so appointed.
2. Petroleum in bulk shall not, except with the sanction of the Governor in Council, be transported on any barge or flat which is not fitted by a steamer or motor tug.
3. No ship shall carry petroleum in bulk which carries at the same time passengers, or any inflammable cargo other than petroleum and its products.
4. No steamer carrying inflammable cargo other than petroleum and its products shall tow a barge or flat carrying petroleum in bulk.
5. No steamer towing a barge or flat carrying petroleum in bulk shall at the same time tow any other barge or flat carrying inflammable cargo other than petroleum and its products.
6. Rules 3 and 4 of this Chapter shall not apply when the petroleum carried in bulk has a freezing point above 122° Fahrenheit.
7. When any ship has discharged petroleum in bulk, closed compartments shall be thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour, before any other cargo or passengers are taken on board.
8. The hatchets at all tanks in all ships certified under rule 1 of this Chapter as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk, and the hatchets in the tankers, shall be kept closed (except in so far as it may be necessary to open them to take on board or discharge petroleum or to clean tanks), so long as there is petroleum in the tanks, and until the tanks have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour.
9. No petroleum in bulk shall be taken on board or discharged from any ship certified as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk, except through a suitable pipe prepared for the purpose.
10. No fire, naked lights or smoking shall be allowed on board any ship or barge carrying petroleum in bulk.
11. The person in charge of any flat or barge carrying petroleum in bulk shall, from sunrise to sunset, show at its stern a conspicuous red flag having the words "Petroleum Barge" marked on it in black letters.
12. No petroleum in bulk shall be loaded on or unloaded from any ship between sunset and sunrise, except when electric light is satisfactorily used.
13. Petroleum may be transported into and within the limits of the Madras Presidency under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other portion of British India or in any other British India to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1906, may be applied, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.
14. Petroleum which has been imported into any port specified in rule 1 of Part III, and which has not been tested at the port of import in accordance with the rules contained in that Part, shall not be transported to any other port in British India save on a receipt rule 14 of Part III, and the provisions of all the rules of that Part, other than rule 14, shall be deemed to apply to such petroleum when it arrives at such other port.
15. Petroleum which has been tested at any port in British India may be transported to any other port in British India, and the provisions of rules 2, 3, 4, 14 (except the proviso), 15, 16 and 20 of Part III shall apply to such petroleum.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses except those referred to in rules 13 and 14 of Chapter IV of this Part for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate, or to such authority as the Governor in Council may appoint under the provisions of the following rules to be a licensing authority.

Note.—The functions of the District Magistrate under this rule and the rules next following and under rule 2 (c) of Chapter IV of this Part shall be exercised at the City of St. George by the President of the Corporation.

2. Licenses.—

- (a) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum, not being petroleum in bulk,
- (b) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in a motor institution,
- (c) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, and
- (d) for the transport of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than by a pipe line.

may be granted by a District Magistrate, or by such other authority as the Governor in Council may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases except as provided in rule 14 of Chapter IV of this Part the licensing authority shall be the Governor in Council.

Provided that in the case of petroleum of existing licenses the Governor in Council may delegate its powers under this rule to the District Magistrate or to such other authority as the Governor in Council may from time to time by an order in writing appoint in this behalf.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case.

Provided that the licensing authority shall not refuse a license for the possession of petroleum in a motor institution, unless such authority has first made a reference to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and obtained his consent.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition attached in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions embodied in it, and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed here by these rules.

Provided that in the case of institutions and storage sheds in existence before these rules were made, the license may contain in lieu of the particulars contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules, other such particulars as may have been entered in the license granted for such institution or shed, always subject under the rules hereunder to the form, or such particulars as may in each case be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

6. (1) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

(2) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date at which the original license expires, and, if the application is so made, the license shall be held to be duly renewed until such date as the licensing authority may in the renewed license or until so intimated that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

(3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and in Chapter II of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

8. Where a licensee dies or becomes incapacitated or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable in any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for selling under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own time for the transport portion of the original license.

9. Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Where as provided in rules 13 and 14 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum, shall remain in force until the first of December next following the date of issue of the license.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

3. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum, not in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

5. (1) The holder of a license in Form A, B or C, may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

(2) The holder of a license in Form A, B or C, may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

(2) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under the signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of Rs. 1 shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the license was transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

Permittee of dangerous petroleum in major installations.
 7. Special permits for the possession of dangerous petroleum in installations containing more than five gallons, but not more than 500 gallons each, may be granted on such terms as the Governor in Council may prescribe on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in major installations.
 8. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in major installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form D.

Permits in minor installations.
 9. (1) Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in minor installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form E.

(2) Licenses in Form F may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of the traffic.

(3) The provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles, even in so far as those provisions are varied by the conditions of the license.

Permittees to be given an application for license for the possession of petroleum after three license orders in force.
 10. Every application for a license for the possession of petroleum, other than licenses under rules 7 and 8 of this Chapter, shall specify—

(a) the description and quantity of petroleum which the applicant desires to keep,

(b) the name and position of the person intended to be used for the storage of such petroleum, and whether the said person holds the conditions prescribed by Form A, Form B, Form D, or Form E, as the case may be,

(c) the amount of petroleum, if any, already licensed to be kept on the same premises.

If the application be made for the first time in respect of any major or minor installation or if the quantity of petroleum to be stored in such an installation is to be increased, the application shall be accompanied by specifications and plans drawn to scale.

11. Before petroleum is stored in any major or minor installation for which a license has been granted, for the first time, a certificate shall be furnished to the licensing authority by the person intended to be used for the storage of petroleum, and such certificate required to be submitted to the licensing authority. When the license is not granted for the first time but for the purpose of an increased quantity of petroleum, a certificate shall similarly be submitted to the licensing authority before any quantity of petroleum exceeding the amount which was admissible under the former license is stored in the installation.

Permittees to be given an application for license under rules 7 and 8.
 12. Every application for a license under rules 7 and 8 of this Chapter shall specify—

(a) whether the applicant is the owner of a motor-vehicle,

(b) the amount of dangerous petroleum the applicant desires to place,

(c) the exact position and nature of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such dangerous petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form C or Form E, as the case may be.

Storage by person.
 13. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation or storage shed may be granted by the Governor in Council, free of charge to the Madras Port Trust Board subject to such conditions, and for such period, as the Governor in Council may direct.

Storage in an installation or storage shed owned or held belonging to port authorities.
 14. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation or storage shed owned or held belonging to the Madras Port Trust Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, be granted free of charge by the Board subject to such conditions and for such period as the said Board may direct.

CHAPTER V.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

General license for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum.
 1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form G.

General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.
 2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum in bulk.
 3. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

- Effect of general licence.
3. Licences granted under rules 1, 2 and 3 of this Chapter may authorize the holder to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or time.
4. The holder of a general licence granted under rules 1, 2 or 3 of this Chapter shall, with each assignment of petroleum surveyed and in case of his licence, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it, a seasonal pass in Form L.
5. Special licence may be granted for the transport of petroleum; otherwise dangerous petroleum, or quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, in Form J.
6. Special licence may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than as set forth in Form K.
7. A special licence granted under rules 4 and 5 shall only cover the transport of the particular assignment covered on the licence, and shall be valid for such period as may be entered in it.
8. Applications for special licence for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, by steamer or by barge, or by two or more of these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the place from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacle in which it is to be contained, or, in the case of petroleum to be transported by bulk by water, shall state that the ship in which it is to be carried has been certified as required by rule 1 of Chapter II of this Part.
9. General licence in Form L to transport dangerous petroleum up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time, otherwise than as a motor-vehicle, may be granted for a period of twelve months to owners of motor-vehicles holding licences under rule 8, sub-rule (1), of Chapter IV of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it as a motor-vehicle.

CHAPTER VI.—Fees.

- Method of levying fees.
1. (1) When the proceeds of fees leviable for licences under these rules have been assigned by the Governor in Council to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.
- (2) In all other cases the fees shall be paid in such or receipt of a notice from the licensing authority that a licence will be granted.
- (3) The amount for stamp of the value of eight pence representing the fee chargeable under sub-rule 12, Article 1 (3) of the Coast Fees Act on an application for a licence presented by a Magistrate shall be attached to the application.
- Fees for licences for possession of petroleum.
2. The following fees shall be charged for licences for the possession of petroleum, namely:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| (a) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons. | 50 | |
| (b) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons. | 12 | for the first one thousand gallons plus 2s 6d for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof. |
| (c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons. | 20 | for the first five thousand gallons plus 4s 6d for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof. |
| (d) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons. | 500 | |

Dangerous petroleum.

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| (a) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed fifty gallons. | 5s | |
| (b) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons. | 2 | |
| (c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons. | | the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum. |

- Fees for licences for transport of petroleum.
3. The following fees shall be charged for licences for the transport of petroleum:—

Non-dangerous petroleum.

- Special licence.
- (a) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons.

50

1

- (b) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons.

20.
1

General license for the transport of non dangerous petroleum by rail, by road, or by water for twelve months. 240

Special license—

Dangerous petroleum.

- (a) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons. 20.
2
- (b) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons. 2 for the first forty gallons plus 6 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
- (c) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons. 2 for the first four hundred and eighty gallons plus 10 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof.
- General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the means of a motor vehicle by road, rail or water, up to a maximum of forty gallons at a time. 2
- General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by delivery by rail, road or water. 20

The fee for license granted for transport of an engine or engine.

4. A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new license for the transport of an engine or engine granted by any power, applying for the same in accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of Chapter III of this Part.

The fee for duplicate license.

5. A fee of eight annas shall be charged for a duplicate of a license granted in accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of Chapter III of this Part.

PART III.—OF IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

Ports of Importation.—Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Singapore, Suez, Manilla, etc.

Declaration of master of ship carrying petroleum or by the ship's agent.

1. The ports mentioned in the margin are hereby declared to be the only ports at which petroleum may be imported.

2. The master of every ship carrying petroleum shall deliver to the pilot before entering any of the ports mentioned in rule 1, a written declaration under his signature stating—

- (a) what quantity of petroleum the ship is carrying;
(b) whether any and, if so, what part of it is non-dangerous petroleum;
(c) whether any and, if so, what part of it is dangerous petroleum;
(d) whether any and, if so, what part of it is petroleum being a burning oil; and
(e) what quantity of petroleum (specifying whether any, and if so, what part of it belongs to each of the items (b), (c) and (d)) is intended to land at that port or at any other port in British India.

Provided that, if, in anticipation of a ship's arrival, the agent for such ship delivers to the Port Officer a written declaration or statement under his signature, no such declaration shall be necessary by the master of the ship.

Delivery of samples.

2. If the master or agent declares that any petroleum is non-dangerous petroleum, he shall deliver to the pilot or Port Officer, at the time they go, along with his declaration, the certificate relating to such petroleum.

3. Every certificate and declaration delivered to a pilot under rules 1 and 2 shall be made out by him without delay to the Port Officer, and all certificates so forwarded shall be forwarded by him to the Chief Customs Officer.

4. (1) When the master of, or the agent for, a ship has made the declaration required by rule 1, the Chief Customs Officer shall direct an officer to go on board the vessel and take samples of all the petroleum on board, which it is intended to land at that port.

(2) If the importer so directs, he shall also take samples of all the petroleum on board which it is intended to land at any other port in British India.

(3) The master shall deliver to the officer aforesaid (without charge, samples of every variety of petroleum comprised in the petroleum of which samples are to be taken under clause (1), each and under the general superintendence, and shall not exceed forty fluid ounces.)

Provided that when the petroleum is in casks, samples may be taken as delivery proceeds.

Selection of samples. 5. The minimum number of samples to be selected of each brand or quality contained in the cargo shall be as follows:—

- (a) of certificated petroleum, in cases—
one sample for every fifteen thousand casks or fraction of fifteen thousand casks;
- (b) of certificated petroleum in casks or drums declared to be of standard quality—
one sample for every one hundred and twenty thousand gallons or part of one hundred and twenty thousand gallons;
- (c) of certificated petroleum in bulk or in tanks—
one sample from each group of tanks or tank compartments certified to be of the same brand or quality;
- (d) of petroleum other than certificated, in cases—
one sample for every ten thousand casks or fraction of ten thousand casks;
- (e) of petroleum other than certificated, in casks or drums declared to be of standard quality—
one sample for every eighty thousand gallons or part of eighty thousand gallons;
- (f) of petroleum other than certificated in bulk or in tanks—
one sample from each tank or tank compartment.

6. When the samples required have been delivered in the office aforesaid, each officer shall marking of samples and recording (in accordance with the provisions of the regulations) the name of the ship, the name of the consignee, and such other identifying marks as may be necessary. He shall then forward them to the testing office.

Method of test. 7. The testing officer shall test the samples thus received in the manner laid down in the first Schedule to the Act.

8. If more than one sample of any one brand or quality bearing the name of a port or the name of a ship is sent to the testing officer for report, then after each test each sample separately and make an average of the results. If the average flash-point is not lower than 75° of Fahrenheit the consignor, and no one but person represented by the samples in the Chief Customs-office as non-dangerous.

9. If the testing officer, after testing samples, considers further examination necessary to satisfy him that none of the petroleum is dangerous, he shall report to the Chief Customs-officer accordingly.

Procedure on report. 10. On receipt of a report under rule 8, the

(a) when the consignment is imported in cases, the Chief Customs-officer shall cause the petroleum in question to be landed and weighed or lots of not less than one hundred casks each, or to be discharged into tanks containing no more than fifteen hundred casks; and the officer referred to in rule 6 shall select and deliver to the testing officer one sample from each lot;

(b) when the consignment is imported in bulk, the Chief Customs-officer shall forward a signed sample and a full receipt of the testing officer's further report, may permit the landing of any portion of the contents of the tank in question, or may permit it to be landed as provided in rule 13;

(c) if the petroleum has been already landed and stored under rule 10, it shall be divided into lots, and samples of each lot shall be selected as aforesaid.

11. The testing officer shall, as soon as practicable, and separately, write to each of his officers other names of any samples, give a report advising that they are, or are not, dangerous petroleum, or the case may be, and shall forward such report to the office of the Chief Customs-officer, where it shall be deposited.

Fee for testing. 12. The fee for testing each sample shall be five pence.

Provided that the total amount of the fees chargeable under this rule shall not, in the case of any one ship, exceed £50.

When a ship carrying petroleum may be landed at wharves and anchorages. 13. A ship may proceed to the usual anchorage in any port specified in rule 1, and there discharge any certificated petroleum not exceeding five thousand gallons in quantity.

Provided that the officer whose duty it is, under rule 6, to select samples of petroleum on board, may at any time take a sample of any such petroleum for the purpose of having it tested.

14. If the quantity of petroleum declared dangerous on board a ship does not exceed fifty gallons and there is no other petroleum on board, or the aggregate quantity of petroleum on board, including petroleum declared dangerous, does not exceed fifty gallons, the said petroleum may be landed as follows:

(a) There as provided in rule 13, and 14, every ship having petroleum on board shall be anchored at such anchorage as the Conservator of the port shall appoint to this behalf, and shall not, except for the purpose of discharge of bulk oil petroleum as laid down in rule 13, leave such anchorage until so much of the petroleum as is provided to land at that port has been discharged.

Each anchorage shall be so near to the main as to be accessible to the main, and shall be sufficiently far removed from the wharves, the vessels laden with explosives to prevent the possibility of a fire originating at the former place affecting vessels anchored at the latter.

15. There as provided in rule 13, no petroleum shall be landed from any ship referred to in rule 13 until the testing officer's report in respect thereof has been received in the office of the Chief Customs-officer.

16. (1) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(2) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(3) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(4) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(5) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(6) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(7) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(8) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(9) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(10) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(11) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(12) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(13) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(14) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

(15) The Chief Customs-officer may in compliance of the testing officer's report, allow the discharge of any petroleum in discharge of the same into harbor to land.

8 The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of non-combustible material, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9 All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10 No light, except a light of half strength, and no electric arc or jet, shall be ignited any petroleum vapour, and no oil lamp or lamp shall be permitted in any place where the storage shed.

11 All the petroleum shall be taken for the purpose of shipment and persons taking notice to any dangerous petroleum kept in the storage building or being actually contained in the same.

12 Every person, according to employed on or in connection with the storage shed, shall observe these any and whenever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not necessary to maintain and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13 The danger of fire except the containing dangerous petroleum is to be kept in the lowest position of or lowest level adjoining the storage shed and in the lower position but during off the petroleum, and during such drawing all every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum at the vapour level.

14 Where a storage shed between part of an installation in which the petroleum is stored is to be partitioned off as a warehouse for inflammable petroleum or for other use, the shed shall be divided into two parts, and the storage shed and no part of any other storage shed shall be used as a dwelling house or place where persons reside. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air distant from any building or dwelling to which persons can enter.

15 The storage shed shall be built in accordance with an official rule laid of from such laws or bye-laws of Port, authorized by the Governor in Council in that behalf.

FORM B.

(Rule 7 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in a storage installation.

No. For, No.
License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of
gallons of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notice No. 401, dated 24th July 1928, and to the further conditions on the back of this license

Issued by the Government of Madras.

The 2PC

(Description of the place above referred to.)

Subscribed as Form B.

Conditions of License.

1. Each tank shall either be completely surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially such in an enclosure. The distance between shall be of sufficient extent to exclude any person, more or less, from the tank, except of persons, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any such person, which under the rules of day is otherwise. Building or erecting any tank may be situated within the wall or enclosure, but otherwise the space around any such wall or enclosure, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. In the case of all storage tanks within the installation, and by the Government and other persons of the building shall be built up to a height of three feet above the level of the ground outside, or the top shall be made to a depth of three feet below the level of the ground, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or tank not less than three feet high.

3. The height of any storage tank shall not be less than three feet above the ground.

4. A distance of not less than one foot shall be kept clear between a storage tank and another, or between a storage tank and a storage shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeter of the storage tank or of storage shed, as the case may be.

5. A distance of not less than one foot shall be kept clear between any storage tank or shed and any person or work.

6. The distance between any installation and any building shall be of sufficient extent to exclude any person, more or less, from the tank, except of persons, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any such person, which under the rules of day is otherwise. Building or erecting any tank may be situated within the wall or enclosure, but otherwise the space around any such wall or enclosure, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

7. No fire or light other than those necessary for getting petroleum, shall be permitted within the installation except in the office, living quarters, engine room, boiler house and canteen.

FORM C.

(Rule 8 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in a storage installation.

No. For, No.
License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of
gallons of petroleum, not being

* These tanks shall not have a greater capacity than 10,000 gallons.

dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. 431, dated 7th July 1910, and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

Director of Revenue or President,

Commissioner of Customs, or authority appointed

under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II,

The

220

(Description of the place referred to.)

Endowment or Firm B.

Commissioner of Customs,

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds three hundred gallons shall either be completely surrounded by a wall or an enclosure of substantial construction, or shall be such as to be substantially surrounded. The enclosure thus formed shall be of such a nature as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil or the fumes and vapours, whether caused by fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or enclosure shall not be occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or enclosures which surround it shall be, measured from the ground level—

(a) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank;

(b) for vertical tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or enclosures surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between petroleum works and building pick of the installation and the nearest wall or enclosure—

Within the series of gallons stored in—						Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	—	—	—	—	—	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	20
Over 10,000 and up to 15,000	—	—	—	—	—	25
Over 15,000 and up to 20,000	—	—	—	—	—	30
Over 20,000 and up to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	35
Over 25,000 and up to 30,000	—	—	—	—	—	40
Over 30,000 and up to 35,000	—	—	—	—	—	45
Over 35,000 and up to 40,000	—	—	—	—	—	50
Over 40,000 and up to 45,000	—	—	—	—	—	55
Over 45,000 and up to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	60
Over 50,000 and up to 55,000	—	—	—	—	—	65
Over 55,000 and up to 60,000	—	—	—	—	—	70
Over 60,000 and up to 65,000	—	—	—	—	—	75
Over 65,000 and up to 70,000	—	—	—	—	—	80
Over 70,000 and up to 75,000	—	—	—	—	—	85
Over 75,000 and up to 80,000	—	—	—	—	—	90
Over 80,000 and up to 85,000	—	—	—	—	—	95
Over 85,000 and up to 90,000	—	—	—	—	—	100
Over 90,000 and up to 95,000	—	—	—	—	—	105
Over 95,000 and up to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	110
Over 100,000 and up to 105,000	—	—	—	—	—	115
Over 105,000 and up to 110,000	—	—	—	—	—	120
Over 110,000 and up to 115,000	—	—	—	—	—	125
Over 115,000 and up to 120,000	—	—	—	—	—	130
Over 120,000 and up to 125,000	—	—	—	—	—	135
Over 125,000 and up to 130,000	—	—	—	—	—	140
Over 130,000 and up to 135,000	—	—	—	—	—	145
Over 135,000 and up to 140,000	—	—	—	—	—	150
Over 140,000 and up to 145,000	—	—	—	—	—	155
Over 145,000 and up to 150,000	—	—	—	—	—	160
Over 150,000 and up to 155,000	—	—	—	—	—	165
Over 155,000 and up to 160,000	—	—	—	—	—	170
Over 160,000 and up to 165,000	—	—	—	—	—	175
Over 165,000 and up to 170,000	—	—	—	—	—	180
Over 170,000 and up to 175,000	—	—	—	—	—	185
Over 175,000 and up to 180,000	—	—	—	—	—	190
Over 180,000 and up to 185,000	—	—	—	—	—	195
Over 185,000 and up to 190,000	—	—	—	—	—	200
Over 190,000 and up to 195,000	—	—	—	—	—	205
Over 195,000 and up to 200,000	—	—	—	—	—	210
Over 200,000 and up to 205,000	—	—	—	—	—	215
Over 205,000 and up to 210,000	—	—	—	—	—	220
Over 210,000 and up to 215,000	—	—	—	—	—	225
Over 215,000 and up to 220,000	—	—	—	—	—	230
Over 220,000 and up to 225,000	—	—	—	—	—	235
Over 225,000 and up to 230,000	—	—	—	—	—	240
Over 230,000 and up to 235,000	—	—	—	—	—	245
Over 235,000 and up to 240,000	—	—	—	—	—	250
Over 240,000 and up to 245,000	—	—	—	—	—	255
Over 245,000 and up to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	260
Over 250,000 and up to 255,000	—	—	—	—	—	265
Over 255,000 and up to 260,000	—	—	—	—	—	270
Over 260,000 and up to 265,000	—	—	—	—	—	275
Over 265,000 and up to 270,000	—	—	—	—	—	280
Over 270,000 and up to 275,000	—	—	—	—	—	285
Over 275,000 and up to 280,000	—	—	—	—	—	290
Over 280,000 and up to 285,000	—	—	—	—	—	295
Over 285,000 and up to 290,000	—	—	—	—	—	300
Over 290,000 and up to 295,000	—	—	—	—	—	305
Over 295,000 and up to 300,000	—	—	—	—	—	310
Over 300,000 and up to 305,000	—	—	—	—	—	315
Over 305,000 and up to 310,000	—	—	—	—	—	320
Over 310,000 and up to 315,000	—	—	—	—	—	325
Over 315,000 and up to 320,000	—	—	—	—	—	330
Over 320,000 and up to 325,000	—	—	—	—	—	335
Over 325,000 and up to 330,000	—	—	—	—	—	340
Over 330,000 and up to 335,000	—	—	—	—	—	345
Over 335,000 and up to 340,000	—	—	—	—	—	350
Over 340,000 and up to 345,000	—	—	—	—	—	355
Over 345,000 and up to 350,000	—	—	—	—	—	360
Over 350,000 and up to 355,000	—	—	—	—	—	365
Over 355,000 and up to 360,000	—	—	—	—	—	370
Over 360,000 and up to 365,000	—	—	—	—	—	375
Over 365,000 and up to 370,000	—	—	—	—	—	380
Over 370,000 and up to 375,000	—	—	—	—	—	385
Over 375,000 and up to 380,000	—	—	—	—	—	390
Over 380,000 and up to 385,000	—	—	—	—	—	395
Over 385,000 and up to 390,000	—	—	—	—	—	400
Over 390,000 and up to 395,000	—	—	—	—	—	405
Over 395,000 and up to 400,000	—	—	—	—	—	410
Over 400,000 and up to 405,000	—	—	—	—	—	415
Over 405,000 and up to 410,000	—	—	—	—	—	420
Over 410,000 and up to 415,000	—	—	—	—	—	425
Over 415,000 and up to 420,000	—	—	—	—	—	430
Over 420,000 and up to 425,000	—	—	—	—	—	435
Over 425,000 and up to 430,000	—	—	—	—	—	440
Over 430,000 and up to 435,000	—	—	—	—	—	445
Over 435,000 and up to 440,000	—	—	—	—	—	450
Over 440,000 and up to 445,000	—	—	—	—	—	455
Over 445,000 and up to 450,000	—	—	—	—	—	460
Over 450,000 and up to 455,000	—	—	—	—	—	465
Over 455,000 and up to 460,000	—	—	—	—	—	470
Over 460,000 and up to 465,000	—	—	—	—	—	475
Over 465,000 and up to 470,000	—	—	—	—	—	480
Over 470,000 and up to 475,000	—	—	—	—	—	485
Over 475,000 and up to 480,000	—	—	—	—	—	490
Over 480,000 and up to 485,000	—	—	—	—	—	495
Over 485,000 and up to 490,000	—	—	—	—	—	500
Over 490,000 and up to 495,000	—	—	—	—	—	505
Over 495,000 and up to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	510
Over 500,000 and up to 505,000	—	—	—	—	—	515
Over 505,000 and up to 510,000	—	—	—	—	—	520
Over 510,000 and up to 515,000	—	—	—	—	—	525
Over 515,000 and up to 520,000	—	—	—	—	—	530
Over 520,000 and up to 525,000	—	—	—	—	—	535
Over 525,000 and up to 530,000	—	—	—	—	—	540
Over 530,000 and up to 535,000	—	—	—	—	—	545
Over 535,000 and up to 540,000	—	—	—	—	—	550
Over 540,000 and up to 545,000	—	—	—	—	—	555
Over 545,000 and up to 550,000	—	—	—	—	—	560
Over 550,000 and up to 555,000	—	—	—	—	—	565
Over 555,000 and up to 560,000	—	—	—	—	—	570
Over 560,000 and up to 565,000	—	—	—	—	—	575
Over 565,000 and up to 570,000	—	—	—	—	—	580
Over 570,000 and up to 575,000	—	—	—	—	—	585
Over 575,000 and up to 580,000	—	—	—	—	—	590
Over 580,000 and up to 585,000	—	—	—	—	—	595
Over 585,000 and up to 590,000	—	—	—	—	—	600
Over 590,000 and up to 595,000	—	—	—	—	—	605
Over 595,000 and up to 600,000	—	—	—	—	—	610
Over 600,000 and up to 605,000	—	—	—	—	—	615
Over 605,000 and up to 610,000	—	—	—	—	—	620
Over 610,000 and up to 615,000	—	—	—	—	—	625
Over 615,000 and up to 620,000	—	—	—	—	—	630
Over 620,000 and up to 625,000	—	—	—	—	—	635
Over 625,000 and up to 630,000	—	—	—	—	—	640
Over 630,000 and up to 635,000	—	—	—	—	—	645
Over 635,000 and up to 640,000	—	—	—	—	—	650
Over 640,000 and up to 645,000	—	—	—	—	—	655
Over 645,000 and up to 650,000	—	—	—	—	—	660
Over 650,000 and up to 655,000	—	—	—	—	—	665
Over 655,000 and up to 660,000	—	—	—	—	—	670
Over 660,000 and up to 665,000	—	—	—	—	—	675
Over 665,000 and up to 670,000	—	—	—	—	—	680
Over 670,000 and up to 675,000	—	—	—	—	—	685
Over 675,000 and up to 680,000	—	—	—	—	—	690
Over 680,000 and up to 685,000	—	—	—	—	—	695
Over 685,000 and up to 690,000	—	—	—	—	—	700
Over 690,000 and up to 695,000	—	—	—	—	—	705
Over 695,000 and up to 700,000	—	—	—	—	—	710
Over 700,000 and up to 705,000	—	—	—	—	—	715
Over 705,000 and up to 710,000	—	—	—	—	—	720
Over 710,000 and up to 715,000	—	—	—	—	—	725
Over 715,000 and up to 720,000	—	—	—	—	—	730
Over 720,000 and up to 725,000	—	—	—	—	—	735
Over 725,000 and up to 730,000	—	—	—	—	—	740
Over 730,000 and up to 735,000	—	—	—	—	—	745
Over 735,000 and up to 740,000	—	—	—	—	—	750
Over 740,000 and up to 745,000	—	—	—	—	—	755
Over 745,000 and up to 750,000	—	—	—	—	—	760
Over 750,000 and up to 755,000	—	—	—	—	—	765
Over 755,000 and up to 760,000	—	—	—	—	—	770
Over 760,000 and up to 765,000	—	—	—	—	—	775
Over 765,000 and up to 770,000	—	—	—	—	—	780
Over 770,000 and up to 775,000	—	—	—	—	—	785
Over 775,000 and up to 780,000	—	—	—	—	—	790
Over 780,000 and up to 785,000	—	—	—	—	—	795
Over 785,000 and up to 790,000	—	—	—	—	—	800
Over 790,000 and up to 795,000	—	—	—	—	—	805
Over 795,000 and up to 800,000	—	—	—	—	—	810
Over 800,000 and up to 805,000	—	—	—	—	—	815
Over 805,000 and up to 810,000	—	—	—	—	—	820
Over 810,000 and up to 815,000	—	—	—	—	—	825
Over 815,000 and up to 820,000	—	—	—	—	—	830
Over 820,000 and up to 825,000	—	—	—	—	—	835
Over 825,000 and up to 830,000	—	—	—	—	—	840
Over 830,000 and up to 835,000	—	—	—	—	—	845
Over 835,000 and up to 840,000	—	—	—	—	—	850
Over 840,000 and up to 845,000	—	—	—	—	—	855
Over 845,000 and up to 850,000	—	—	—	—	—	860
Over 850,000 and up to 855,000	—	—	—	—	—	865
Over 855,000 and up to 860,000	—	—	—	—	—	870
Over 860,000 and up to 865,000	—	—	—	—	—	875
Over 865,000 and up to 870,000	—	—	—	—	—	880
Over 870,000 and up to 875,000	—	—	—	—	—	885
Over 875,000 and up to 880,000	—	—	—	—	—	890
Over 880,000 and up to 885,000	—	—	—	—	—	895
Over 885,000 and up to 890,000	—	—	—	—	—	900
Over 890,000 and up to 895,000	—	—	—	—	—	905
Over 895,000 and up to 900,000	—	—	—	—	—	910
Over 900,000 and up to 905,000	—	—	—	—	—	915
Over 905,000 and up to 910,000	—	—	—	—	—	920
Over 910,000 and up to 915,000	—	—	—	—	—	925
Over 915,000 and up to 920,000	—	—	—	—	—	930
Over 920,000 and up to 925,000	—	—	—	—	—	935
Over 925,000 and up to 930						

This license shall terminate in force (a) the day of the expiry of the validity of the permit to import or export goods.

When the validity of the permit to import or export goods shall expire, the license shall terminate.

The

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Secretary to the Government of Madras.
General Secretary, or the Principal, Corporation of Madras, or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

Endorsement on Form F

Conditions of License.

1. The permittee must be satisfied by daylight, second or subsequent daylight, that, at least, plain measurements including such and more than duty or goods and shall with well-made filling between and well filling between, or with other way to make up with such and more than duty or goods. Such measurements shall be printed in strong words over the bottom of the wood to be put in the form of a seal.

Provided that such measurements shall not be necessary when the measurements are made of wood or of wood or of wood or of wood, and have the following thickness of wood:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (a) When the quantity does not exceed 4 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (b) When the quantity exceeds 4 but does not exceed 8 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (c) When the quantity exceeds 8 but does not exceed 12 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (d) When the quantity exceeds 12 but does not exceed 16 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (e) When the quantity exceeds 16 but does not exceed 20 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (f) When the quantity exceeds 20 but does not exceed 24 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (g) When the quantity exceeds 24 but does not exceed 28 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (h) When the quantity exceeds 28 but does not exceed 32 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |

2. An endorsement of at least one inch of the quantity must be left in each measurement at the time of filling.

3. The permittee must be so substantially satisfied and contented as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be liable or to become liable, for any loss or damage to the goods.

4. The nature of the contents of each mark "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the measurement.

FORM L

(Sub 5 of Chapter F, Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. _____ for the transport of dangerous non-dangerous petroleum _____ subject to the rules contained in Chapter F of Part II of Judicial Notification No. 441, dated 24th July 1929, and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

To be used when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

This pass covers () _____ gallons of _____ petroleum being the property of _____

while in transport from _____ to _____

Holder of General License No. _____

Endorsement on Form L

Conditions of Pass

1. For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form F.

1. The permittee must be satisfied by daylight, second or subsequent daylight, that, at least, plain measurements including such and more than duty or goods and shall with well-made filling between and well filling between, or with other way to make up with such and more than duty or goods. Such measurements shall be printed in strong words over the bottom of the wood to be put in the form of a seal.

Provided that such measurements shall not be necessary when the measurements are made of wood or of wood or of wood or of wood, and have the following thickness of wood:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (a) When the quantity does not exceed 4 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (b) When the quantity exceeds 4 but does not exceed 8 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (c) When the quantity exceeds 8 but does not exceed 12 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (d) When the quantity exceeds 12 but does not exceed 16 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (e) When the quantity exceeds 16 but does not exceed 20 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (f) When the quantity exceeds 20 but does not exceed 24 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (g) When the quantity exceeds 24 but does not exceed 28 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |
| (h) When the quantity exceeds 28 but does not exceed 32 gallons | 12 in. x 12 in. |

2. An endorsement of at least one inch of the quantity must be left in each measurement at the time of filling.

3. The permittee must be so substantially satisfied and contented as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be liable or to become liable, for any loss or damage to the goods.

4. The nature of the contents of each mark "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the measurement.

1. For dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in Form L.

1. The quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported under this pass shall not exceed 40 gallons.

2. The permittee must be satisfied by daylight, second or subsequent daylight, that, at least, plain measurements including such and more than duty or goods and shall with well-made filling between and well filling between, or with other way to make up with such and more than duty or goods. Such measurements shall be printed in strong words over the bottom of the wood to be put in the form of a seal.

Indian Notification No. 461, dated 14th July 1908, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

Resolves to the Government of Madras.

Deputy Magistrate, or President, Corporation
of Madras, or authority appointed under rule
8 of Chapter III of Part II.

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Subsequent to Part E.

CONTINUANCE OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum shall be contained in gas-tight receptacles or gas-tight closed casks, steel, lead, glass, or other material, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage.

Provided that when such receptacles or casks are used for the purpose of conveying petroleum, they shall not have the following dimensions of casks:

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 1 gallon	10 1/2 W/G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 1 gallon	10 1/2 W/G.

2. An aliquot of the total quantity of petroleum shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles shall be so constructed as to prevent leakage, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage.

4. The nature of the contents shall be clearly marked on the receptacles.

PART F.

[Rule 27 (2) of Part III.]

General license to export dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

A general license is hereby granted to

the holder of this license to export

petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

Resolves to the Government of Madras.

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Subsequent to Part E.

CONTINUANCE OF LICENSE.

1. Dangerous petroleum shall be contained in gas-tight receptacles or gas-tight closed casks, steel, lead, glass, or other material, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage.

Provided that when such receptacles or casks are used for the purpose of conveying petroleum, they shall not have the following dimensions of casks:

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 1 gallon	10 1/2 W/G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 1 gallon	10 1/2 W/G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 5 gallons	10 1/2 W/G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds 5 but does not exceed 10 gallons	10 1/2 W/G.
(5) When the capacity exceeds 10 but does not exceed 15 gallons	10 1/2 W/G.
(6) When the capacity exceeds 15 but does not exceed 20 gallons	10 1/2 W/G.
(7) When the capacity exceeds 20 but does not exceed 25 gallons	10 1/2 W/G.

2. An aliquot of the total quantity of petroleum shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles shall be so constructed as to prevent leakage, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage, and shall be so packed as to prevent leakage.

No. 465.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1908 (XXI of 1908), and in pursuance of powers vested in me in the subject, the Government of Madras do hereby declare that the officers and authorities mentioned are specially authorized to exercise, within the areas respectively specified below, the powers conferred by the said section—

Officer.	Area.
The Chief Inspector of Explosives and the Inspector of Explosives.	In all parts of the Madras Presidency.
All District Magistrates.	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within the same, respectively, subject to local jurisdiction.
All Police Officers in charge of stations.	In the City of Madras.
All Police Officers below the rank of Sub-Inspector.	Within the area over which, respectively, their authority extends.

A. B. CARRUTHER,
Jy. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

REFERENCES

Delaware, August 10, 1956

Statement of Provincial Revenues and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for May 1909

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR MAY 1935														
REVENUE	Current year.			Previous year.			Increase or decrease in Rs. lakhs.	Current year.			Previous year.			Increase or decrease in Rs. lakhs.
	May 1935.	April 1935 to May 1935.	Budget 1934-35.	May 1934.	April 1934 to May 1934.	Budget 1933-34.		May 1935.	April 1935 to May 1935.	Budget 1934-35.	May 1934.	April 1934 to May 1934.	Budget 1933-34.	
REVENUE	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GRAND TOTAL	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	0	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410
1. General Revenue	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	0	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410	10,32,410
2. Land Revenue	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
3. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
4. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
5. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
6. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
7. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
8. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
9. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
10. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
11. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
12. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
13. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
14. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
15. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
16. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
17. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
18. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
19. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
20. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
21. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
22. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
23. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
24. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
25. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
26. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
27. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
28. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
29. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
30. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
31. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
32. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
33. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
34. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
35. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
36. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
37. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
38. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
39. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
40. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
41. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
42. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
43. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
44. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
45. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
46. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
47. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
48. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
49. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
50. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
51. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
52. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
53. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
54. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
55. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
56. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
57. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
58. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
59. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
60. Corporation Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
61. Excise Duty	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
62. Customs	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
63. Income Tax	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00										

A. G. CAMDEN,
As. Chief Clerk

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Government, August 2, 1906.

No. 41.—The Rev. Frank Moffatt, M.A., on return from leave, to be Curate, Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras.

No. 42.—The Rev. George Cecil Augustine Smith, M.A., Curate, Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, to be Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Beaulieu, on the departure of the Rev. R. H. Walsome on leave.

No. 43.—Mr. John Charles Hall Fowler, I.C.S., to be a Lay Teacher of Holy Trinity Church, Beaulieu, on Mr. H. L. Dunscombe, I.C.S., who has left the station.

Government, August 2, 1906.

No. 44.—The Rev. Frank Frederick Hall has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Madras Establishment in place of the Rev. W. G. Dewy, retired.

A. G. CARDWY,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Government, August 6, 1906.

No. 75.—Mr. Joseph Henry Dart, Port Officer, extension of leave on medical certificate for twelve months under Article 216 of the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Government, July 14, 1906.

No. 80.—

RULES RELATING TO THE SHIPPING, LANDING AND TRANSPORTING OF GOVERNMENT STORES, AND TO THE PAYMENT OF FREIGHT AND OTHER CHARGES THEREON, AT THE PORT OF MADRAS.

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Rules relating to the shipping, landing and transporting of Government stores, and to the payment of freight and other charges thereon, at the Port of Madras.

GENERAL.

1. These rules apply to the shipping, landing and transporting, within the local limits of Madras, of all stores which are *land, for the property of Government, or are intended for the purposes of Government*, and all such stores will hereafter be referred to in these rules as "Government stores".

2. In order to carry out the work of shipping, landing and transporting Government stores, it shall be open to the Presidency Port Officer, as the officer of the Marine Department empowered by Government to act for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in such matters, to enter into a contract, and, in the exercise of this power, it shall be open to him, from time to time, to enter into fresh contracts, or to amend, modify, cancel, renew or extend existing contracts, or to extend existing contracts for specific periods, from time to time, according as, in the opinion of that officer, circumstances may render necessary and expedient in the interests of Government.

3. The party undertaking to perform by contract any specific work in connection with the shipping, landing and transporting of Government stores may be either a single individual or a firm composed of two or more persons under regular articles of partnership, or a registered company.

4. All questions or disputes arising out of failure, neglect or refusal in carrying out the provisions of any contract entered into as aforesaid shall be referred to the Presidency Port Officer for adjudication. The decision of the Presidency Port Officer shall, in all such cases, be final, except where that officer shall deem it expedient to order any specific case for the final decision of Government.

STORAGE.

5. Departments having Government stores ready for shipment shall forward them to the Agent for Government Consignments with tonnage statements in quadruplicate, in Form No. 1 appended to these rules. Receipts and copies shall be sent only on receipt of advice from the Agent for Government Consignments fixing the time for their transmission, the former under the supervision of the Guidance Department, and the latter under Police Guard to be arranged for by the Agent for Government Consignments.

6. Tonnage statements received from Departments shall be disposed of by the Agent for Government Consignments in the following manner:—

(a) The duplicate copy shall be forwarded to the steamer agents with a request endorsed thereon for the provision of freight.

(b) The duplicate copy shall be attached to the boat-hire bill, as a voucher in support of the charge.

(c) The original copy shall be sent to the steamer agents, on actual completion of shipment, with a certificate of the Agent for Government Consignments as to (i) the rate of freight, (ii) name of vessel conveying the stores and (iii) date of shipment. This copy of the invoice statement, so certified to by the Agent for Government Consignments, shall be attached by the steamer agents to their freight bill as a voucher in support of the same.

(d) The postpaid copy shall be attached as a voucher in support of the bill for Berthage dues.

7. On the receipt of a shipping order from the steamer agents, the Agent for Government Consignments shall arrange to have the packages shipped by the vessel named therein. Boat notes specifying the number of packages sent in each boat shall be issued by the Agent for Government Consignments.

8. As soon after shipment as possible, the Agent for Government Consignments shall send a report of shipment to the consignee, to enable him to forward invoices or packing accounts to the consignee, and an advice (in form No. 2) of shipment to the intermediate officer to whose care the packages were shipped.

9. On receipt of the ship's receipt for packages shipped, a bill of lading, in triplicate, for such consignment shall be prepared by the Agent for Government Consignments and forwarded to the steamer agents for their signature. The agents shall retain one copy and return to the Agent for Government Consignments the other two copies, one of which shall be sent by that officer to the officer at the port of destination to whom the shipping advice was sent and the other copy shall be forwarded to the consignee for information and record.

10. The undersigned officers perform the duties of Agent for Government Consignments at the ports specified below:

Colombo	Agent for Government Consignments.
Madras	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Canton	...	...	...	...
Manila	Port Office.
Cebu	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	Port Commander.
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	Station Supply Officer (Military stores only).
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	Divisional Store Officer, Bureau Division (Military stores only).
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	Agent for Government Consignments (Civil stores only).
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	Station Supply Officer (Military stores only).
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...	...

11. Stores consigned to an officer of Government shall be forwarded to the care of the Intermediate Officer who performs the duties of the Agent for Government Consignments at the port of destination and his address shall be clearly and legibly marked on each package.

Government stores to be consigned to the care of Agent for Government Consignments at the port of destination.

12. All claims on account of damage, short delivery, loss, etc., shall be made and adjusted at the port of discharge of the stores in terms of the bill of lading.

13. Departments wishing to ship stores by Government vessel shall forward tonnage statements in triplicate to the Brigade Major, Madras Brigade, who shall retain the triplicate copy and forward the original to the Officer Commanding the ship, and the duplicate to the Agent for Government Commissions. The stores shall, however, be forwarded direct to the destination office with a quadruplicate copy of the tonnage statements. The procedure in respect of other matters is the same as already described, except that no bills of lading shall be issued for shipments made by Government vessels.

LESSONS.

14. On the receipt of advice with regard to Government stores shipped to Madras, the Agent for Government Commissions shall make all necessary arrangements for landing the same from the vessel conveying them and for transporting them to their final destination.

15. Commissions of stamps and packages containing valuable articles shall be landed under special supervision.

16. Packages containing treasure and currency notes shall be discharged and conveyed under police escort which shall be arranged for by the Agent for Government Commissions on any day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Sundays and holidays included).

17. Explosives of the non-volatile class, non-hazardous and all dangerous substances shall be separately landed, removed and despatched to destination on any day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Sundays and holidays included).

18. Explosives other than safety ammunition shall be landed between 6-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. and despatched forthwith to the Arsenal or to the nearest magazine, previous notice being given to enable the Ordnance Department to arrange for the necessary staff and transport carts.

19. The Agent for Government Commissions shall supply the master of the vessel with a boat-note book in counterfoil and no boat shall be sent from the vessel with Government stores without being furnished with a note, clearly showing the articles whereof it is loaded, details of which shall be entered in the counterfoil.

20. On the stores reaching the pier or shore, the subordinate deputed to receive the stores shall at once compare them with the boat-note and bring to the notice of the Agent for Government Commissions any discrepancy he may observe or any damage not catered in the boat-note. The Agent for Government Commissions having taken the necessary action, the boat-notes shall be recorded in his office.

TREASURES.

21. Government stores, when landed, shall be removed forthwith to the godowns of the Agent for Government Commissions for disposal in the following manner, viz:—

(a) Packages received in good outward condition shall ordinarily be forwarded by the Agent for Government Commissions direct to the consignees at Madras, but timely notice shall be given to the consignees before the despatch of the packages from the godown; but Supply and Transport Corps stores consigned to the Divisional Store Officer, IX Division, Madras, and the Station Supply Officer, Madras Brigade, shall be removed to army transport carts when available, while the Postmaster-General shall make arrangements for the removal of packages consigned to officers of the Postal Department.

- (b) Packages consigned to departments stationed outside of the specified limits of Madras shall be despatched by rail or by sea to their place of destination according to the instructions received from the consignees.
22. The Agent for Government Consignments shall issue credit notes for Military and Civil stores despatched by rail. Other stores shall be booked "to pay" and the departments concerned shall arrange for the payment of railway fare on receipt of advice from the Agent for Government Consignments.
23. Government Civil stores for despatch by rail shall be forwarded at "Government or Railway risk", in accordance with such instructions as may be issued. Risk notes shall be issued for Civil stores when required by the railway authorities. Military stores other than explosives of non-safety kind and coal shall be booked at the military rates and at Government risk.

DAMAGED STORES.

24. Damaged packages shall, before they are removed from the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments, be examined by a Committee of Survey composed of the consignee or his duly appointed representative and the Agent for Government Consignments or an officer acting on his behalf.
- Notices shall also be sent by the Agent for Government Consignments to the Commander or the Agents of the vessel concerned to depute a representative to witness the proceedings.
25. Where expert advice is required, the services of a duly qualified expert shall be obtained by the Agent for Government Consignments from a Government factory or establishment in Madras.
26. When packages alleged to contain articles of a perishable nature have sustained damage, the Agent for Government Consignments shall forthwith, on their arrival at the Government godown, have them opened and protected against further damage or deterioration.
27. The Committee of Survey shall hand over to the Agent for Government Consignments a copy of the Committee's proceedings (in Form No. 8) on the completion of the survey. The proceedings shall show the nature and extent of the damage and the party responsible.
28. The proceedings of the Survey Committee, which shall be drawn up in duplicate, may be signed by the ship's representative as a witness, but this is optional.
29. The original copy of the Survey proceedings shall be forwarded by the Agent for Government Consignments to the consignee who shall in communication with the Auditing officer, when necessary, furnish the Agent for Government Consignments with a bill for the cost, inclusive of freight, of the articles found to be damaged or otherwise to be accounted for.
30. The duplicate copy shall be forwarded with the bill to the steamer agents for adjustment. In case of dispute, the matter shall be referred to the Presidency Port Officer for adjudication.
31. The triplicate copy shall be recorded in the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

SHORT DELIVERIES.

32. When any package or packages have been short delivered in a consignment it shall be the duty of the Agent for Government Consignments to call upon the steamer agents to account for the shortage. Should the missing package or packages be not forthcoming

within a reasonable time, the Agent for Government Consignments, after ascertaining from the officers concerned the cost thereof inclusive of freight, shall prefer a claim to the extent necessary against the steamer agents. If the claim is disputed by the steamer agents, it shall be submitted to the Presidency Port Officer for adjudication.

DELIVERY CERTIFICATES.

23. An Import delivery certificate in triplicate (in Form No. 4) duly filled in by the Agent for Government Consignments shall be forwarded by that officer with the stores to the consignee who, after checking the number of his packages with the entries in the certificate, shall sign and return the same without delay to the Agent for Government Consignments.

(a) The original copy of the Import delivery certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

(b) The duplicate copy shall be attached as a voucher to the landing charges bill.

(c) The triplicate shall be similarly attached to the Import harbour dues bill.

MISLATERED STORES.

24. When Government stores consigned to ports other than Madras are landed at Madras with consignments for Madras, the steamer agents shall be asked by the Agent for Government Consignments to have them reloaded to port of destination and he shall give intimation to the consignee.

SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.

25. The shipping documents sent by the India Office, London, to the Agent for Government Consignments are—

Documents from the
India Department, India
Office.

Bill of lading, in duplicate.
Tonnage account, in duplicate.
Packing accounts, in duplicate.

Receipt of receipt bill
of lading and the proceeds
in respect of stores.

26. After completion of the landing, and on receipt of the Import Delivery Certificate (referred to in rule 13), the original bill of lading shall be receipted by the Agent for Government Consignments in the manner prescribed below:—

(i) If the contents have been received correctly and in good order, the bill of lading shall be receipted in full.

(ii) If there is a claim for damage, deficiency or storage, the particulars of such claims with the cost thereof shall be noted on the bill of lading.

(iii) If a claim is disputed by the steamer agents, the receipted bill of lading, freight bill and other papers connected therewith shall be forwarded to the Presidency Port Officer for adjudication.

(iv) The receipted bill of lading shall, where there is no payment of freight or recovery of claims to be made, be forwarded to the steamer agents for record.

(v) In all other cases, the receipted bill of lading and the freight bill, if any, shall be forwarded to the Accountant-General through the steamer agents for adjustment.

Duplicate bill of lading

27. The duplicate bill of lading shall be recorded in the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

28. The original tonnage account shall be forwarded by the Agent for Government Consignments to the steamer agents after the arrival of the steamer to which it refers, to enable them to prepare the freight bill. On its return to the Agent for Government Consignments it shall be forwarded by that officer to the Controller of Military Accounts, who shall add the proportionate freight on military stores and retransmit it to the Agent for Government Consignments. The documents shall then finally be sent to the Accountant-General for disposal.

Original
Account

Tonnage

Duplicate account. 39. The duplicate tonnage account shall be recorded in the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

Original account. 40. The packing account marked "for retention in India" shall as soon as it is received, be despatched to the consignee. If a packing account relates to stores consigned to more than one department an extract therefrom shall be forwarded to each department concerned.

Duplicate account. 41. The duplicate packing account shall be forwarded by the Agent for Government Consignments to the consignee who shall receipt and return it with remarks, if necessary, to the Agent for Government Consignments. It shall then be forwarded to the Accountant-General for transmission to the India Office. The Accountant-General shall note in the respective packing accounts, for the information of the India Office, the amounts, if any, recovered on account of damages or short deliveries from the steamer agents.

If the remarks in the packing account refer to packages which have been loaded and delivered to the officers concerned in good outward condition an endorsement shall be added thereto by the consignee (1) as to the cause of such damage, deficiency or discrepancy; (2) as to the party responsible for the same; (3) whether replacement of these articles is necessary.

Invoice of stores from the Accountant-General. 42. Invoices furnished by the India Office to the Accountant-General for stores consigned to Madras shall be forwarded by that officer to the Agent for Government Consignments, who shall note in each document the departments to which packages mentioned therein have been consigned and return the documents duly countersigned as soon as possible.

Dispatch of bills of lading for coasting stores, etc. 43. The bills of lading (other than those furnished by the India Office, referred to in Rules 26 and 27 for stores consigned to Madras) shall be forwarded to the Agent for Government Consignments who, on receipt of the stores mentioned therein, shall have them receipted and sent to the local steamer agents for disposal.

CLAIMS.

Adjustment of claims. 44. The Presidency Port Officer shall adjudicate on the merits of such cases, submitted by the Agent for Government Consignments, and his decision, so far as departments of Government are concerned, shall be final.

Recovery on account of loss and damage. 45. If a claim submitted for adjudication refers to consignments by bona fide steamers, the decision thereon shall be noted by the Presidency Port Officer on the bill of lading and the document, with the freight bill, if any, shall be forwarded to the Accountant-General, through the steamer agents, for recovery of the amount and necessary adjustment.

Amounts recovered from consignments. 46. Amounts recovered by the Agent for Government Consignments in settlement of claims on account of short deliveries, deficiencies or damages shall be paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the departments concerned, and the treasury receipts obtained therefor shall be forwarded to the respective officers for disposal.

BILLS.

Freight bills. 47. The steamer agents shall submit to the Agent for Government Consignments their bills for freight on stores imported and exported at the Port of Madras. The bills shall be disposed of in the following manner:—

(i) The bills for freight on stores consigned by the India Office shall be forwarded by the Agent for Government Consignments to the Accountant-General through the steamer agents for adjustment.

(ii) The bills for freight on stores consigned by the India Office.

(d) All other bills for freight shall be passed by the Agent for Government Consignments and forwarded to the disbursing officers concerned for payment.

(e) The bills referred to in clause (c) shall be supported by the receipted bill of lading referred to in Rule 35 and those referred to in clause (d) shall be supported by the receipted bill of lading referred to in Rule 35, or original tonnage statement referred to in Rule 4, clause (c) as the case may be.

48. Landing and shipping charges comprise the following:—

Landing boat-hire,
Shipping boat-hire,
Coaly hire for receiving packages,
Cart and truck hire,
Packing and repacking charges and wages for temporary tally clerks,
Harbour dues.

49. Bills for landing and shipping charges shall be submitted by the parties concerned to the Agent for Government Consignments who shall pass them for payment and dispose of them in the following manner:—

(a) Landing and shipping charges on account of Provincial Civil Departments shall be met by the Agent for Government Consignments out of his contingent grant. Bills for landing and shipping charges on account of other departments shall be forwarded to the disbursing officers concerned for payment.

(b) Bills for harbour dues on import stores shall be supported by triplicate import delivery certificates referred to in Rule 35, clause (c).

(c) Bills for landing boat hire, coaly hire and transport charges shall be supported by duplicate import delivery certificates referred to in Rule 35, clause (c).

(d) Bills for harbour dues on export stores shall be supported by quadruplicate tonnage statement referred to in Rule 4, clause (c).

(e) Bills for shipping boat hire, coaly hire and transport charges shall be supported by duplicate tonnage statements referred to in Rule 4, clause (c).

50. The disbursing officers of the several departments are shown below:—

Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th Division, Secunderabad, for Military Departments	
Accountant-General for Provincial Civil Departments and Paper Currency.	
Public Works	} Officers of the departments concerned.
Telegraph	
Police	
Military Works and other departments	

RETURN.

51. The Agent for Government Consignments shall, not later than the 10th of each month, furnish to the officers named below, the following returns and statements for stores imported and exported during the month preceding:—

(a) Bill of entry in Form No. 4 for stores imported and shipping bill in Form No. 7 for those exported to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

(b) Statements in Form No. 5 for stores imported and exported to the Madras Port Trust to enable them to prepare monthly harbour dues bills.

Form No. 6,

Bill of Entry for Consumption

The official designation of the Importing office

Port		The official designation of the Importing office		Address	
Place		Agency	Customs	Port from which goods shipped.	
<div> <div> <div>Parties.</div> <div> <div>Number and description</div> <div>Quantity</div> <div> <div>Unit.</div> <div>Amount.</div> </div> </div> </div> <div> <div>Description</div> <div> <div>Net value as defined in the Customs Act.</div> <div> <div>Tax.</div> <div>Amount.</div> </div> </div> </div> <div> <div>Country whence imported.</div> <div>Remarks.*</div> </div> </div>					

*Taxes as defined in the Customs Act.

I hereby declare the particulars given above to be true.

Signature of Importing office

Dated

780

PORT AT GEORGE TOWN.

[Part I.]

Instructions for making Declarations.

Bill of Lading.

The following instructions should be observed in making up the form —

(1) In the heading, *Port from which goods shipped*, care should be taken in the case of goods on a through bill of lading to enter the port at which the through bill of lading was granted.

Description.

(2) In the column for Description in the body of the form the ordinary trade description of the goods should be given.

Quantity.

(3) The unit of quantity should be that shown against the class to which the goods belong in the list appended to G.O. No. 419, Madras, dated 18th August 1906.

When the unit is a unit of weight, it should be stated in the heading of the column for amount under Quantity whether the weight declared is gross or net. Net weight should be declared when known. Gross weight is the weight of the goods with their coverings or receptacles. Net weight is found by deducting the weight of the covering or receptacles from the gross weight.

Real Value.

(4) The column for Real Value as defined in the Sea Customs Act should be entered, and care must be taken to give the correct real value. The real value is the wholesale cash price at the point of import whenever such a price is known or can be ascertained in the local market, after deducting (1) whatever trade discount is allowable according to the custom of the trade, and (2) the duty paid on importation. When no wholesale cash price is quoted in the local market, then the real value is the cost, with all charges for freight, insurance, packing and landing, but not including the duty payable, at which goods can be placed on shore for delivery to the importer, less a deduction on account of trade discount according to the custom of the trade.

Country whence imported.

(5) The column for Country whence imported should show the country from which the goods have come, whether by land or sea or by sea only without determination of transit, save in the case of freightingmaster's freight, from one name of origin to another. As distinguished from the Port from which shipped, this column should show the country from which the goods came before shipment, that is, from which they originally started on a continuous journey to India whether by land or sea. The following illustrations may be studied:—

Sl. No.	Course of goods.	Country to be declared in country whence imported.
(1)	Goods sent from Switzerland by rail to Yancoi not shipped immediately for India from there; the journey being continuous.	Switzerland.
(2)	Goods sent from Bombay on a through bill of lading to Hongkong, and transhipped thence for India.	Hongkong.
(3)	Goods sent from London to Hamburg, and transhipped immediately for the Indian destination; the journey being continuous through not on a through bill of lading.	Do.
(4)	Goods sent from London to Antwerp by canal, and shipped directly from Antwerp, the journey being continuous.	Antwerp.
(5)	Goods sent from Japan to Singapore, and thence to India either in a through bill of lading from Japan, or in a continuous journey through without a through bill of lading, as in the last two cases.	Japan.
(6)	Goods of Japanese origin shipped from stock collected at Singapore.	Singapore.
(7)	Wool of French origin supplied from a wool merchant's stock in the United Kingdom.	United Kingdom.
(8)	Wool of Indian origin supplied from a stock collected in Germany on account of an English firm.	Germany.
(9)	Manufactured goods supplied from a factory from which they were sent.	United Kingdom.
(10)	Manufactured goods collected from a London firm but shipped from Germany and Belgium, and transhipped to London, the journey being continuous.	Germany and Belgium.

The question in each case turns on whether the journey has been continuous from the original point of departure.

Instructions for making Declarations.

General Rule.

The following instructions should be observed in writing up the forms:—

(1) In the heading "Port at which goods to be discharged" the port should be entered at which the goods are to be finally landed from the vessel in which they have the port of clearance; or, in the case of goods to be transhipped, from the vessel to which they are transhipped. This may be regarded as the port to which freight has been paid or is payable.

Descriptions.

(2) In the column for Description in the body of the form the ordinary trade description of the goods should be given.

Quantity.

(3) The unit of quantity should be that shown against the class to which the goods belong in the list appended to G.O., No. 419, *Mares*, dated 13th August 1906.

When the unit is a unit of weight, it should be stated at the heading of the column for amount under Quantity whether the weight declared is gross or net. Net weight should be declared when known. Gross weight is the weight of the goods with their coverings or receptacles. Net weight is found by deducting the weight of the covering or receptacles from the gross weight.

Value.

(4) In the column the Real Value as defined in the New Customs Act should be entered. The real value for exports is the wholesale cash price at the port of export whenever such a price is known or can be ascertained in the local market, after deducting whatever trade discount is allowable according to the custom of the trade. When no wholesale cash price is quoted in the local market, then the real value is the cost with all charges for freight, insurance, packing, etc., at which the goods can be delivered at the port prior to shipment, less a deduction on account of trade discount, if any, allowable according to the custom of the trade.

Country of Final Destination.

(5) The country to be shown in the column for Country of Final Destination on the shipping bill is the country to which the goods are intended to pass whether by sea and land, or by sea only, without interruption of transit even in the course of transshipment from one mode of conveyance to another. This corresponds to the country whences consigned for imports. The following illustrations may be studied:—

Number.	Course of goods.	Country of Final Destination to be declared.
(1)	Goods shipped from India to Antwerp to be forwarded by rail or road to London, the journey being continuous.	Antwerp.
(2)	Goods shipped on a <i>Charter bill of lading</i> to Colombo to be transhipped for Australia.	Australia.
(3)	Goods shipped to Colombo to be transhipped immediately for Australia, though not on a <i>Charter bill of lading</i> (the journey being intended to be continuous except for the brief stop at Colombo).	Do.
(4)	Goods shipped to Egypt "for sale" and final destination to be determined on arrival at Egypt.	"Egypt for sale" to be shown, and the final destination mentioned when determined.
(5)	Goods shipped to London on an <i>open bill of lading</i> , the option to be exercised on arrival at London.	"United Kingdom, option" to be shown, and final destination mentioned as soon as known.
(6)	Goods sent to Vienna, but the destination changed on arrival to Venice.	Goods will naturally be shown, but if the change of destination becomes known to the Revenue later be should be amended.
(7)	Goods sent to a final destination while the Revenue makes for business reasons to connect.	The words "will deliver" only should be entered in the column the country of Final Destination and the actual country mentioned by letter to the Revenue if ascertained as early as possible.

Particular attention is drawn to the last four illustrations which are of course applicable whenever goods are concerned. As already pointed out in the "Port at which goods to be discharged" to be shown at the head of the form the column for country of Final Destination should show

4. Disposal of tonnage statements—
 - (a) Triphonic tonnage statement.
 - (b) Duplicate tonnage statement.
 - (c) Original tonnage statement.
 - (d) Quadraphonic tonnage statement.
5. Shipping arrangements— Boat-notes.
6. Advice of shipment.
7. Preparation and disposal of bills of lading.
8. Agent for Government Consignments at certain ports.
9. Government stores to be consigned to the care of Agent for Government Consignments at the port of destination.
10. Adjustment of claims at port of discharge.

PART III.—LOADING AND TRANSPORTATION.

11. Preliminary arrangements for loading.
12. Special supervision over valuable packages.
13. Special arrangements for treasure and currency notes.
14. Procedures with regard to explosive (solidity kind) and other dangerous articles.
15. Provision with regard to non-safety explosives.
16. Boat-notes to be used by ship.
17. Disposal of boat-notes.
18. Removal of packages into sheds—
 - (a) Removal of packages by departments.
 - (b) Disposal of packages in out stations.
19. (a) Booking of stores by rail and payment of railway fare—
 - (b) Government stores to be booked as "railway rail" and issue of "Risk note."
20. (a) Damaged packages to be examined by a survey commission—
 - (b) Storage agents to witness the survey proceedings.
21. Prevention in case of damage to valuable articles.
22. Committee to draw up survey proceedings.
23. Survey proceedings to be in triplicate.
24. Disposal of the original copy of the survey proceedings.
25. Disposal of the duplicate copy of survey proceedings.
26. Triphonic copy to be recorded.
27. Procedure in respect of short delivered stores.
28. (a) Import delivery certificate to be signed and returned to Port Officer.
 - (b, c, d) Disposal of import delivery certificates.
29. Procedure in respect of misdeclared cargo.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. Shipping documents from the India Office.
31. Disposal of the original bill of lading and the procedure in respect of claims.
32. Duplicate bill of lading to be recorded.
33. Disposal of original tonnage account.
34. Duplicate tonnage account to be recorded.
35. Original packing account to be sent to consigner.
36. (a) Duplicate packing accounts to be completed and returned. Amounts recovered to be noted therein by the Accountant-General.
 - (b) Consigner to note on duplicate packing accounts certain particulars.
37. Adjustment of claims by the Presidency Port Officer.
38. Acquisition of claims against home line vessels.
39. Adjustment of amounts recovered by Port Officer.
40. Disposal of home line freight bills.
41. Freight bills of other vessels to be paid by departments.
42. Freight bills for stores shipped, to be paid by departments.
43. Loading and shipping charges.
44. Bills for landing and shipping charges to be supported by vouchers.
45. Landing and shipping charges to be drawn from treasury.
46. Packages for Local funds and Embarked Local funds to be treated as Government stores and customs duty to be collected on withdrawal of returns.
47. Disposal of bills of lading other than those sent by the India Office.
48. Substitution of Sea Customs returns.

Printed Forms—

- Form No. 1. Tonnage statement of stores awaiting despatch.
 Form No. 2. Advice of shipment.
 Form No. 3. Report delivery certificate.
 Form No. 4. Bill of lading.
 Form No. 5. Shipping bill.
 Form No. 6. Clearance certificate of stores ordered from private firms.
 Form No. 7. Receipts of Survey Committee.
 Form No. 8. Shipping manifest.
 Form No. 9. Landing manifest.

Rules relating to the shipping, landing and transporting of Government stores, and to the payment of freight and other charges thereon, at the Minor Ports in the Madras Presidency.

PART I.—GENERAL.

1. These rules apply to the shipping, landing and transporting, at the Minor Ports in the Madras Presidency, of all stores which are *owned* *for the property of Government*, and all such stores shall hereafter be referred to in these rules as Government stores.

2. The work of shipping, landing and transporting Government stores shall be carried out by Port Officers departmentally at all the Minor Ports, unless otherwise ordered by the Presidency Port Officer by general or special order.

Excludes

3. In these rules, the designation *Port Officer* includes *Port Constructor*.

PART II.—SHIPPING.

4. (a) Departments having Government stores ready for shipment shall forward them to the Port Officer concerned with Tonnage Statements in quadruplicate in form No. 1 appended to these rules.

(b) Receipts and advice shall be sent as receipt of notice from the Port Officer concerned fixing the time for their transmission, the former under the supervision of the department concerned and the latter under Police Guard to be arranged for by the Port Officer.

5. Tonnage Statements received from departments shall be disposed of by Port Officers in the following manner:—

(a) The triplicate copy shall be forwarded to the steamer agents with a request endorsed thereon for the provision of freight.

(b) The duplicate copy shall be attached to the boat hire bill as a voucher in support of the charge.

(c) The original copy shall be sent to the steamer agents on actual completion of shipment with a certificate of the Port Officer concerned, as to (1) the rate of freight, (2) name of vessel conveying the stores and (3) date of shipment. This copy of the tonnage statement, as certified to by the Port Officer concerned, shall be attached by the steamer agents to their freight bill as a voucher in support of the same.

(d) The quadruplicate copy shall be attached in support of the bill for landing and shipping dues, if any, or otherwise shall be recorded in the Port Office concerned.

6. On the receipt of a shipping order from the steamer agents, the Port Officer shall arrange to have the packages shipped by the vessel named therein. Boat-notes specifying the number of packages sent in each boat shall be issued by the Port Officer.

7. As soon after shipment as possible, the Port Officer shall send a report of shipment to the consignee to enable him to forward invoices or packing accounts to the consignee and an advice (in form No. 2) of shipment to the intermediate officer to whom once the packages were shipped.

8. On receipt of the ship's receipt for packages shipped, a bill of lading in triplicate for each consignment shall be prepared by the Port Officer and forwarded to the steamer agents for their signature. The agents shall retain one copy and return to the Port Officer the other two copies, one of which shall be sent by that officer to the officer at the port of destination, to whom shipping advice was sent, and the other copy shall be forwarded to the consignee for information and record.

9. The undersigned officers perform the duties of Agent for Government Consignments at the ports specified below:—

Calcutta	Agent for Government Consignments.
Madras	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...
Yamaguchi	...	...	...
Osaka	...	...	...
Manila	Port Officer.
Cebu	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	...	...
Shanghai	...	...	...
Tientsin	...	...	...
Canton	Port Conservator.
Tokyo	...	...	...
Yokohama	...	...	...
Kobe	...	...	...
Beijing	...	...	...
Amoy	Station Supply Officer (Military stores only).
Kanton	...	...	...
Swatow	Divisional Store Officer, Burma Division (Military stores only).
Batavia	...	...	...
Soerabaya	Agent for Government Consignments (Civil stores only).
Amboina	...	...	...
Aden	Station Supply Officer (Military stores only).
London	...	...	...

10. Stores assigned to an officer of Government shall be forwarded to the care of the intermediate officer who performs the duties of the Agent for Government Consignments at the port of destination and his address shall be clearly and legibly marked on each package.

11. All claims on account of damage, short delivery, loss, etc., shall be made and adjusted at the port of discharge of the stores in terms of bill of lading.

PART III.—LAYDING AND TRANSPORTING.

12. On the receipt of advice with regard to Government stores shipped to a minor port, the Port Officer shall make all necessary arrangements for loading the same from the vessel conveying them and for transporting them, if necessary, to their final destination.

13. Consignments of stamps and packages containing valuable articles shall be landed under special supervision.

14. Packages containing treasure and currency notes shall be discharged and conveyed under Police escort, which shall be arranged for by the Port Officer on any day between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. (Sundays and holidays included).
15. Explosives of the ammoniac class, combustibles, and all dangerous substances shall be separately loaded, removed and despatched to destination on any day between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. (Sundays and holidays included).
16. Explosives, other than saltpetre ammoniac, when loaded, shall forthwith be despatched to the nearest magazine by the consignee, previous notice being given to enable the department concerned to arrange for the necessary staff and transport.
17. The Port Officer shall supply the master of the vessel with a boat-note book in counterfoil, and no boat shall be sent from the vessel with Government stores without being furnished with a note, clearly showing the articles whereof it is loaded, details of which shall be entered in the counterfoil.
18. On the stores reaching the pier or shore, the subordinates deputed to receive the stores shall at once compare them with the boat-note and bring to the notice of the Port Officer any discrepancy in any observance, or any damage not entered in the boat-note. The Port Officer being taken the necessary action, the boat-note shall be handed over to the Customs Department for record.
19. Government stores, when landed, shall be removed forthwith to the Sea Customs shed in the case of foreign stores and to the Port shed in the case of coasting cargo, for disposal in the following manner, viz.:—
- (a) Packages received in good outward condition shall, on receipt of notice from the Port Officer, be removed by the department concerned without delay.
- (b) Packages consigned to departments, outside of the Port limits, shall be despatched by rail or road to their place of destination, according to the instructions received from the consignee.
20. (a) Stores despatched by rail shall be booked 2s Per. The departments concerned shall arrange for payment of the railway fare, on receipt of advice from the Port Officer.
- (b) Government stores for despatch by rail shall be forwarded at Railway risk in the absence of instructions to book them otherwise. Risk Notes shall be issued, when required, by the Railway authorities.
21. (a) Damaged packages shall, before they are removed from the Customs or Port shed, be examined by a Committee of Survey, composed of the consignee, or his duly appointed representative, the Port Officer, or an officer acting on his behalf and the Superintendent of Sea Customs of the port concerned.
- (b) Notice shall also be sent by the Port Officer to the Commander or the agent of the vessel to depute a representative to witness the proceedings.
22. When packages, alleged to contain articles of a perishable nature, have sustained damage, the Port Officer shall forthwith on their arrival, at the sheds, have them opened and protested against further damage or deterioration.

23. The Committee of Survey shall hand over to the Port Officer a copy of the Committee's proceedings (in Form No 7) on the completion of the survey. The proceedings shall show the nature and extent of the damage, and the party responsible.

24. The proceedings of the Survey Committee, which shall be drawn up in triplicate, may be signed by the ship's representative as a witness but this is optional.

25. The original copy of the Survey Proceedings shall be forwarded by the Port Officer to the consignee who shall furnish the Port Officer with a bill for the cost, inclusive of freight, of the articles found to be damaged or otherwise to be accounted for.

26. The duplicate copy shall be forwarded with the bill to the steamer agents for adjustment.

In case of dispute, the matter shall be referred to the Presidency Port Officer for adjudication.

27. The triplicate copy shall be recorded in the Port Office concerned.

28. When any packages or packages have been short delivered in a consignment, it shall be the duty of the Port Officer to call upon the steamer agents to account for the same. Should the missing packages or packages being forthcoming within a reasonable time, the Port Officer, after ascertaining from the offices concerned the cost thereof inclusive of freight, shall prefix a claim to the extent necessary against the steamer agents. If the claim should be disputed by the steamer agents, it shall be submitted to the Presidency Port Officer for adjudication.

29. (a) An Import Delivery Certificate in triplicate (in Form No 3) duly filled in by the Port Officer shall be forwarded after delivery of the stores to the consignee, who after checking the number of packages with the entries in the certificate, shall sign and return the same without delay to the Port Officer.

(b) The original copy of the Import Delivery Certificate shall be recorded in the Port Office.

(c) The duplicate copy shall be attached as a voucher to the landing bill-bills and copy-bills.

(d) The triplicate copy shall be similarly attached to the landing and shipping dues bills if any, or otherwise, shall be recorded in the Port office.

30. When Government stores are mislaid at any port other than the port to which they have been consigned, the Port Officer who may have received such stores shall call upon the steamer agents to have them reshipped to the port of destination and shall also give intimation to the consignee.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The shipping documents sent by the India Office, London, to the Port Officers are—

(a) Bill of lading, in duplicate.

(b) Tonnage account in duplicate. (The original copy is sent through the Agent for Government Consignments, Madras.)

(c) Packing accounts in duplicate.

32. After completion of the landing, and on receipt of the Import Delivery Certificate (referred to in rule 29), the original bill of lading shall be received by the Port Officer in the manner prescribed below:—

(i) If the contents have been received correctly and in good order, the bill of lading shall be receipted in full.

(iii) If there is a claim for damage, deficiency or shortage, the particulars of such claims with the cost thereof shall be noted on the bill of lading.

(iv) If a claim is disputed by the steamer agents, the receipted bill of lading, freight bill and other papers connected therewith shall be forwarded to the Presidency Port Officer for adjudication. His decision shall be noted on the bill of lading and the papers returned to the Port Officer concerned.

(v) The receipted bill of lading shall, where there is no payment of freight or recovery of claims to be made, be forwarded to the steamer agents for record.

(vi) In all other cases, the receipted bill of lading and the freight bill, if any, shall be forwarded to the Assistant-General through the steamer agents for adjustment.

Duplicate bill of lading to be recorded.

33. The duplicate bill of lading shall be recorded in the Port office.

34. Original tonnage accounts shall be forwarded by the Port Officer to the steamer agents after the arrival of the steamer to which it refers, to enable them to prepare the freight bill. On its return to the Port Officer, it shall be forwarded to the Assistant-General with the freight bill.

Duplicate of original tonnage account.

35. The duplicate tonnage account shall be recorded in the Port office.

Original packing account to be sent to consignee.

36. The packing account marked for retention at India shall, as soon as it is received, be despatched to the consignee.

37. (a) The duplicate packing account shall be forwarded by the Port Officer to the consignee who shall receipt and return it with remarks, if necessary, to the Assistant-General for transmission to the India Office. The Assistant-General shall note in the respective packing accounts, for the information of the India Office, the amounts, if any, recovered on account of damages or short deliveries from the steamer agents.

(b) If the remarks in the packing account refer to packages which have been landed and delivered to the officers concerned in good outward condition an endorsement shall be added thereto by the consignee (1) as to the cause of such damage, deficiency or discrepancy; (2) the party responsible for the same; (3) whether replacement of these articles is necessary.

38. The Presidency Port Officer shall adjudge on the merits of each case submitted by the Port Officer and his decision, so far as Departments of Government are concerned, shall be final.

39. If a claim submitted for adjudication refers to consignments by Home Line Steamers, the decision thereon shall be noted by the Presidency Port Officer and the document, with the freight bill, if any, shall be forwarded to the Port Officer for submission to the Assistant-General through the steamer agents for recovery of the amount and necessary adjustment.

40. Amounts recovered by the Port Officer in settlement of claims on account of short deliveries, deficiencies, or damages, shall be paid into the local treasury, to the credit of the departments concerned and the treasury receipts obtained therefor shall be forwarded to the respective officers for disposal.

41. The steamer agents shall submit to the Port Officer their bills for freight on stores supported by Home Line receipts, the bills shall be disposed of as prescribed in rule 32.

Duplicate of Home Line freight bills.

Freight bills of other
vessels to be paid by deposit
notes.

42. Bills for freight on stores imported by steamers other than Home Line vessels shall be submitted by the agents to the departments concerned for payment, supported by the receipted bills of lading.

Freight bills for stores
shipped to be paid by
departments.

43. Bills for freight on stores shipped shall be supported by tannage certificates referred to in rule 5 (g) and submitted by the steamer agents direct to the departments concerned for payment.

Loading and Shipping
charges.

44. Loading and Shipping charges comprise the following:—

- Loading boat hire,
- Shipping boat hire,
- Cooly hire for removing packages,
- Cart and truck hire,
- Packing, repairing and other incidental charges,
- Loading and shipping dues,

Such remuneration (if any) as may be admissible to the Port establishment for carrying out the work of loading and shipping stores.

45. The bills for loading and shipping dues, if any, on import and export stores shall be duly supported by triplicate import delivery certificates and quadruplicate tannage statements, respectively. The boat hire bill, etc. for loading charges shall be supported by import delivery certificates and those for shipping charges statement (vide rules 5 (a), (d), 29 (c), (d)).

Bills for loading and
shipping charges to be sup-
ported by vouchers.

by duplicate tannage

Loading and shipping
charges to be drawn from
treasury.

46. Loading and shipping charges on account of Govern- ment stores shall be drawn by the Port Officer on contingent bills from the local treasury and the amount disbursed to the parties concerned.

47. Local Funds and Excluded Local Funds stores, which are subject to Customs duty shall be landed and delivered in the same way as Govern- ment stores when consigned by the Director-General of Stores, London, or any other departments of Government, but duty shall be collected by the Customs authorities on submission of the monthly returns by the officers concerned, which should be distinctly marked at the top in red ink, "Detachable".

48. Bills of lading (other than those furnished by the India Office, referred to in rule 31) for stores consigned to a minor port shall be forwarded to the Port Officer concerned who, on receipt of the stores mentioned therein, shall have them receipted and sent to the local steamer agents for disposal.

49. Departments receiving or shipping Government stores shall, not later than the 5th of the month following that in which such stores have been landed or shipped, furnish the Superintendent of Sea Customs of the Port at which the transaction takes place, with bills of entry for stores imported or with shipping bills for stores shipped by them (Forms Nos. 4 and 5 appended to these rules).

Subsistence of Sea
Customs officers

Intention to this rule will occasion a report by the Superintendent to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, who shall bring it to the notice of Government and to enable him to take such instructions, the Port Officer shall furnish the Superintendent of Sea Customs at the beginning of each month with a list of departments whose consignments were landed or shipped during the month preceding.

Printed form.

50. The forms to be used in connection with the loading and shipping of Government stores are appended hereto.

Form No. 1.

No.

Average Statement of Goods arriving despatch to

No.	Package.	Contents.	Marks.	Description.	Measurements.			Weight.			Value.			Remarks.
					ft.	in.	lb.	lb.	oz.	gr.	£.	s.	d.	

Certified that the above-mentioned goods are not for Government property, and intended for a public purpose.

Signature,

190 .

Description,

Form No. 2.

Advice No.

OFFICE OF THE POST OFFICE,
COMMISSIONER.

To

Tax _____

190 .

By,

I have the honour to state that the undermentioned packages addressed to your care have been shipped per S.S. _____ which left this on the _____

Number of packages.	Contents.	Description.	Measurements.		Measurements.	Weight.	Value.		
			ft.	in.	lb.	lb.	£.	s.	d.

Post Office
Commissioner.

*Instructions for making Declarations.**DATA OF EXPORT.*

The following instructions should be observed in writing up the forms:—

(1) In the heading, *Port from which goods shipped*, care should be taken in the case of goods on a through bill of lading to enter the port at which the through bill of lading was granted.

Description.

(2) In the column for *Description* in the body of the form the ordinary trade description of the goods should be given.

Quantity.

(3) The unit of quantity should be that shown against the class to which the goods belong in the list appended to G.O., No. 409, Marine, dated 18th August 1906.

When the unit is a unit of weight, it should be stated at the heading of the column for quantity under *Quantity* whether the weight declared is gross or net. Net weight should be declared when known. Gross weight is the weight of the goods with their coverings or receptacles. Net weight is found by deducting the weight of the covering or receptacles from the gross weight.

Real Value.

(4) The column for *Real Value* as defined in the Sea Customs Act should be entered, and care must be taken to give the correct real value. The real value is the wholesale cash price at the port of export whatever such a price is known or can be ascertained in the local market, after deducting (1) whatever trade discount is allowable according to the custom of the trade, and (2) the duty paid on importation. When no wholesale cash price is quoted in the local market, then the real value is the cost with all charges for freight, insurance, packing and loading, but not including the duty payable, at which goods can be placed on shore for delivery to the importer, less a deduction in amount of trade discount according to the custom of the trade.

Country whence consigned.

(5) The column for *Quantity* whence consigned should show the country from which the goods have come, whether by land and sea or by sea only without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another. As distinguished from the port from which shipped, this column should show the country from which the goods came before shipment, that is, from which they originally started on a continuous journey to reach whether by land or sea. The following instructions may be studied:—

Number.	Course of goods.	Country to be entered as country whence consigned.
(6)	Goods sent direct by steamer, by rail, by Tugboat and shipped immediately for India from there. The journey being direct.	Switzerland.
(7)	Goods sent from Germany by through bill of lading to Hongkong and thence shipped direct for India.	Germany.
(8)	Goods sent from London to Hongkong and thence shipped immediately for the Indian subcontinent, the journey being made very through and on a through bill of lading.	Do.
(9)	Goods sent from Australia to Hongkong by steamer and shipped directly from Hongkong, the journey being continuous.	Australia.
(10)	Goods sent from Japan to Hongkong, and thence to India either on a through bill of lading, or on a transshipment journey through another port, shipped on a through bill of lading.	Japan.
(11)	Goods of European origin shipped from stock collected at Hongkong.	Hongkong.
(12)	Wine of French origin supplied from a stock collected at Hongkong to the United Kingdom.	United Kingdom.
(13)	Wine of American origin supplied from a stock collected at Hongkong to the United Kingdom.	Germany.
(14)	Manufactured goods supplied from a stock collected at Hongkong to the United Kingdom.	United Kingdom.
(15)	Manufactured goods supplied from a stock collected at Hongkong to the United Kingdom.	Germany and Belgium.

The question in each case turns on whether the journey has been continuous from the original point of departure.

Form No. 7

[With Article 30, Part III of Loading and Unloading Index.]

Proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry assembled at the Port office at
on the 190 for the purpose of examining and reporting on
packages of stores landed on, S.S.,

Members of the Committee

- (1) President.
- (2) Post Office.
- (3) Superintendent of Sea Customs.

The Committee having met, proceeded to examine the packages and find them as follows:—

Form No. 6

	Post Office,	No.	Shipping Post Note.	
No.	122	From		122
To		Tax	Post Office East Gloucestershire,	
	The Commanding Officer,	To	The Commanding Officer,	
	R.R.		R.R.	
Post No.		See	Placed on board from Post No.	
			the undersigned Government Stores, and	
			gives a receipt for the same to the bearer	
			without delay.	

Comptroller.	Number of packages.	Packs assigned to and address on packages.	Discharge.	Number of packages.	Packs assigned to and address on packages.

If it is found that any of the packages were damaged, they are to be retained above as the same test.

Field Officer
Discharge.

A.—LAND REVENUE

General.

1. Lease or mortgage thereof essential at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a landlord or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not.

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind founded in the Debkhan Agricultural Relief Act, 1878 (XVII of 1878), section 41.

3. Promissory note payable on demand to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under section 19 of the Debkhan Agricultural Relief Act, 1878 (XVII of 1878).—Duty reduced to one anna.

4. Promissory note payable otherwise than on demand, and not payable at more than one year after date or sight, to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under section 17 of the Debkhan Agricultural Relief Act, 1878 (XVII of 1878).—Duty reduced to the amount chargeable under section No. 12 (2) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1859, on a bill of exchange for the same amount.

5. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord lends loans to a tenant to the tenant, in the event of default in such repayment, of any land, or interest in land, in the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant.

6. Receipt given by a person for advances exceeding Rs. 10 recovered by him from the Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

In Bombay.

7. Agreement, respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue thereon, executed under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act.

8. Lease granted, under rule 21 of the Rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1878 (Bombay Act V of 1878).

9. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), section 37, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Division the District of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely—Dahol, Ghatghar, Kumbhad, Lohol, Matol, Fardes, Pargur, Dandol, Dhangarwad and Gidderga.

10. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement, whereby the owner or occupant of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished.—Duty reduced to two annas.

11. Instrument executed by an landlord in the Bombay Presidency whereby he acknowledges accepted or waived rent due from a tenant or tenants in one or more of a village or villages granted by the Government in respect of his occupancy or quit rent.

In Berar.

12. Certified copy of a map showing the holdings of cultivation in Berar when furnished in such a certificate.

13. Instrument executed with the object of securing the repayment of a loan from the public revenues granted as Upper Berar for any of the purposes described in section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1880 (XII of 1880).

14. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the due payment of rent of a factory located under section 4, clause (1), of the British Factory Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), or under section 12, sub-section (3), of the Upper Berar Land and Revenue Regulation, 1878 (XII of 1878).

In the United Provinces.

15. Conveyance by endorsement of rights secured by an instrument loaned to a "tenant."

16. Copy or extract certified by a person to be a true copy of, or a true extract from, records or papers, which persons are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881 (XVIII of 1881), section 145, where the copy or extract is furnished by a person to a magistrate or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is connected.

In Madras.

17. Fata granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to a holder of land under a registered settlement.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

14. Agreement with respect to the subleasehold of the rent of an co-proprietary or company tenant of the land situated in the North-Western Provinces (XIV Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), section 17, clause (c).

15. Authority in writing to details referred to in section 73 of the Civil Court Act, 1884 (XXIX of 1884), and in section 226, clause (2), of the Agra Tenancy Act, 1891 (United Provinces Act II of 1891).

16. Mortgage deed executed after in lieu of a previous mortgage deed for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of section 3, sub-section (3), of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act II of 1900).—So much of the duty certified as is not in excess of the duty already paid to register the previous mortgage deed.

In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces.

17. Copy of the map or plan intended to be a true copy of a map or plan prepared to be submitted under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1857 (XVII of 1857), whether such copy is quoted under rule 21 or rule 24 of the rules under the said Act.

Provided that the copy is supplied for the private use of the person applying for it, and that it is not used or intended to be used in evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer.

18. Mortgage deed executed after in lieu of a previous mortgage deed for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of section 3, sub-section (3), of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900).—So much of the duty certified as is not in excess of the duty already paid in respect of the previous mortgage deed.

19. Assent of the kind referred to in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (ii), of the Punjab Land Act, 1857 (XVII of 1857), or assented by section 2 of the Punjab District of Jagers Act, 1900 (Punjab Act IV of 1900), and in section 26, sub-section (1), clause (2), of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulations, 1901 (VII of 1901).

In Eastern Bengal and Assam.

20. Agreement or counterpart of an agreement executed in the course of arrangements made by the Government in Assam for the collection of land revenue and taxes.

21. Security bond on mortgage deed executed by a person who has entered into an agreement to collect and pay in land revenue and taxes, or by the survey of such a person to secure the cash amounting for money collected by that person under such agreement.

In Nepal.

22. Instrument executed by members of the Mandar and other aboriginal tribes of the British district in Assam for the payment of advances received by them from the Government under the provisions of section 7, sub-section (1), clause (i), of the Public Demands Recovery Act (British Act I of 1893), for the purpose of redeeming their holdings.

K.—CROWN, ESTATE AND ESTATE DUTIES.

23. Receipt given by an opium contractor or his representative or by a landholder or khateddar in the Bihar and Benares Agencys for money paid to him by the Government as an advance for the cultivation of opium.

24. Bond when executed by the surety of a middleman (landholder or khateddar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

25. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a cultivator or by a middleman (landholder or khateddar) for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

26. Power of attorney executed in favour of a landholder or khateddar by an opium contractor, who does not reside personally to receive an advance or to enter into a contract for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

27. Instrument of the release of a mortgage deed when executed by the surety of a middleman (landholder or khateddar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

28. Security bond on mortgage deed for the fulfilment of any contract made for the supply of winged articles to use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencys.

29. Contract deed for the supply of winged articles to use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencys.

30. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a cultivator, or in respect of, the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Dacca.

31. Agreement or memorandum of agreement for the cultivation of the hemp plant made by a cultivator in the Madras Presidency.

G.—Forest Department.

32. Agreement and security bond required to be executed, under the rules for regulate the timber and agreements in the sub-division Forest Service, by a cultivator and his surety (or those to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, British India, or the Forest School, Thibet) to supply.

33. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing timber in a Government forest.

H.—Military Department.

34. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, to secure the supply of such a student.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

28. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, or security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest according to the Rules.

29. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.

30. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

31. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit amounting to twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

RAILWAYS AND ISLAND-STEAMER COMPANIES.

32. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Island Steamer Company for the carriage of goods.

33. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Island Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

34. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Island Steamer Company by a consignor (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried as mail parcels, namely, or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, butter, baskets, bread, meat, tea, and other perishable articles.

35. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as directed by the Indian Railways Act, 1859 (IX of 1859), section 12, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section.

36. Receipt in bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Island Steamer Company for the hire for the carriage of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or cargo to such Company or Administration or Island Steamer Company for the return of an acknowledgment made in respect of such hire.

37. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Institution or Bank.

38. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 50,00,000 raised by the Government of the Kingdom of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Channarayana, where the said bond is negotiated in British India.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND CONDITIONS.

39. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

40. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

41. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Treasury Notes or in cash.

42. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contract.

43. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of purchasing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

44. Instrument of mortgage of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of purchasing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

45. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Branch), No. 2486-A, dated the 24th October 1895, regulating the deposit of segmental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force—They referred to the amount payable in respect of a bond for due amount or value or to Rs. 5, whichever shall be less.

IN-CUSTOMS DOCUMENTS.

46. Bill of exchange drawn in Mysore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

47. Cheque drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

48. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Treasury Notes.

49. Letter of authority or power of attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any interest security issued in lieu thereof.

40. Power of attorney furnished to a subdar, assistant or deputydar under the Dekhkan Agri-cultures' Relief Act, 1878 (XVII of 1878), section 48.
41. Copy of an instrument, which a Village Registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekhkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1878 (XVII of 1878), section 58.
42. Agreement executed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XXI of 1908), section 28, sub-section (5).
43. Contract executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1911 (I of 1911), for service in Assam under the Local Government in the Public Works Department or under a District Committee constituted under the Assam Land Reforms Regulation, 1926 (LII of 1926).
44. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918 (LI of 1918), section 8, sub-section (1).
45. Bond of joint or other instrument of deposit bond granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.
46. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where bond is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.
47. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India.
48. Transfer of any of the under-noted debentures of the Chattermanah Club, a society, Nos. 1 to 100, dated the 11th December 1902; Nos. 101 to 404, 407 to 412 and 495 to 504, dated the 15th January 1904; Nos. 405, 406, 403, 404 and 506 to 510, dated the 20th October 1903; and Nos. 511 and 512, dated the 12th February 1904.
49. Trust deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, regarding grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes in schools and colleges in those provinces.—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like stamp or value, or to Rs. 10 whichever shall be less.
50. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person or by more persons that are co-proprietors, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India, or in Mysore, which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom, or other crops, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees.—Duty reduced to one anna.
51. Apprenticeship under which a person is bound apprentice to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, to learn the business of a compositor or of a compositor.
52. Endowment executed by a General or any of the 85 Bahadri Ferozshahi and So Ferozshahi Ghans, or of the 100 Ferozshahi Ferozshahi Ghans, in the district of Sindh in Lower Bengal.—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a mortgage for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the amount covered and covered.
53. Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (IV of 1900), which has paid the stamp duty payable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.
54. Receipt given by a person as a dandee relief work in the Bombay Presidency in respect of some mowing Rs. 10 paid by him on account of the wages of rural workers.
55. Agreement between master and labour to refer their claims to arbitration made in the Central Provinces in the course of proceedings pending before the Local Administration, and the award made in virtue of such agreement.
56. Authority in writing (general or special) authorizing an agent to appear and plead under section 23, sub-section (2), of the United Provinces Village Courts Act, 1895, (United Provinces Act III of 1895).
57. Lease of a factory granted by the Government in Assam.
58. Agreement or counterpart of an agreement entered into by the owner of a "mine" national and the Government in pursuance of any rule for the time being in force under section 21 of the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, 1902 (Punjab Act I 1902).
59. Endowment evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of movable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt.—Duty reduced to the amount payable on a bill of exchange under article 50, 15 (2) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1902, for the of the instrument, not to null that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.
60. Instrument executed by the owner mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in the area where has been paid in accordance with the law.

SCHEDULE.

ASSAM.

1. Agency territories in Balachang.
2. Also old Assam including the road leading from the Aba Bagharim to Aba Road Railway Station and to the River at Kharai.
3. The Cantonments of Jorhat, Tezpur, Nongpang (including the Chit Lings), Agor, Gasa, Solima, Niharyar and Bama in the Central India Agency and of Bonga, Dima and Bha.
4. The Indian Railway Station.

Dated Monday, August 2, 1909.

BY THE ORDER OF THE MAGISTRATE: LANCELOT, 1. OF 1909.

No. 112.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by section 115 of the Madras Revenue Land Act, 2 of 1908, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act:—

1. (1) *Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge shall be Revenue Officers within the meaning of the provisions of the provisions of section 115 (1).*

(2) The Revenue Officer to whom application may be made under section 115 (1) shall be the Revenue Divisional Officer in charge of the division wherein the improvements are sought.

(3) The powers conferred by section 115 (1) shall not be exercised by a Revenue Officer of lower rank than a Revenue Divisional Officer.

II (1) Applications for the registration of landholders' improvements shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) Names of estate and landholder.

(b) Nature and description of improvement made.

(c) Cost of improvement with details of expenditure under each head.

(d) Survey number, name or description of the fields affected by the improvement and the adjoining lands.

(e) By whom the improvement was made, at whose expense and how much the landholder has contributed to it if not the whole.

(f) The name of the ryot or ryots believed to be interested, the nature of his or their tenures on the land and the soil paid.

(g) The date of completion of the work.

(2) Upon receipt of an application under section 115 (1) the Revenue Officer authorized to deal with it shall send a summary enquiry into the truth of the particulars set forth in the application. In the course of the enquiry he shall either himself inspect the improvement or shall depute some subaltern, not assigned lower rank than a Revenue Inspector, to inspect it; provided that when the Revenue Officer has reason to believe that the cost of the improvement has exceeded Rs. 1,000, he shall not merely inspect it himself. In case of the date and place of the enquiry and of the date of the inspection shall be given in the parties concerned, and the cost of serving such notice shall be borne by the applicant for registration. Upon completion of his enquiry the Revenue Officer shall decide whether the work to which the application relates is an improvement within the meaning of section 5 (3) of the Act, and if so, whether the landholder is entitled to registration, and shall accordingly order it to be registered or refuse registration.

III. The tender of a petition may be made by filing it in the office of the Tahsildar of the taluk or Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge having jurisdiction.

IV. The form of receipt prescribed in section 81 of the Act shall be used with the addition of a note under item (c) stating that, if the paper is not the ryot, the name of the ryot for whom it is paid should also be entered.

V. The application in duplicate sent under section 115 shall be made to the Tahsildar of the taluk or Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge in whose jurisdiction the lands to which the claim relates are situated.

VI. The notice of transfer or petition to be given by a landholder and his transferee or co-tenant under section 115 shall be published:—

(a) in the District Gazette;

(b) by beat of drum in the village or villages concerned; and

(c) by affixing a copy in the Divisional and Taluk or Deputy Tahsildars' offices concerned.

VII. When the other mode of notice of notice is provided by the Madras Land Act or by Government, notice shall be effected in the manner prescribed by the Madras Land Act or by Government under the Code of Civil Procedure. If on account of the number of persons to whom the notice has to be given or for any other cause service in this manner is in the opinion of the officer concerned impracticable or unduly expensive, it shall be served by a proclamation and beat of drum and by putting it in the possession of not less than two persons in some conspicuous place in the village and also by fixing it up in the village office, if any, where the man is usually paid.

VIII. Unless otherwise expressly provided in the Act the procedure to be followed in applications under the Act shall be as follows:—

(1) Every application presented to a Collector or Revenue Officer shall be in writing and signed by the applicant. It shall be verified and stamped in accordance with the provisions of any law or rules for the time being in force.

(2) As many copies of the application as there are persons concerned should be filed with the application for transmission to them.

(3) Every enquiry shall be summary.

(4) No application shall be disposed of without giving the other party an opportunity to plead his case.

Continued, August 2, 1902.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land situated in the following schedule and measuring 2.47 acres, be the same a little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of the Government for manufacturing (as land already acquired) and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Port-of-Spain, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is available in the office of the Deputy Collector, Port-of-Spain, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

BOSSANGE.

Description of land, with its area, more or less, as required, with survey or accurate number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Abolished district, Port-of-Spain, Port-of-Spain village.			
Plot, A, No. 120	Bossange Market	North, S. No. 211, and; north, S. No. 211 A, south, S. No. 118, west, S. No. 118 and 211 B.	100
Plot, No. 114 A	Do.	North, No. 118, east, No. 121 B, south, No. 211, west, No. 211.	10
Do. No. 211	Do.	North, No. 118 B, east, No. 211, south, No. 114 A, west, No. 211.	10
Do. No. 109	Do.	North, No. 211, east, No. 211 A and B, south, No. 118, west, No. 118.	10
Do. No. 44	Do.	North, No. 41, east, No. 41 A, south, No. 41, west, No. 41, west, No. 41.	10
Do. No. 112	Do.	North, No. 112, east, No. 112, south, No. 112, west, No. 112 A and 112 B.	10
Division of Port-of-Spain village.			
Plot, F, No. 41	Engineers after Villalobos	North, F, No. 41, east, No. 41, south, No. 41, west, No. 41.	10
Do. No. 41	Do.	North, F, No. 41, east, No. 41, south, No. 41, west, No. 41.	10
Do. No. 41 A	Do.	North, No. 41, east, No. 41, south, No. 41, west, No. 41 and 41.	10
Total			2.47

Continued, August 2, 1902.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land situated in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a large building at Port-of-Spain, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Port-of-Spain, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Port-of-Spain, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

PORT-OF-SPAIN.

Description of land, with its area, more or less, as required, with survey or accurate number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Division of Port-of-Spain, Port-of-Spain village.			
Land, dry land	Land, dry land of Port-of-Spain	North, dry land of Port-of-Spain, east, north, dry land of Port-of-Spain, west, dry land of Port-of-Spain, south, dry land of Port-of-Spain.	10

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land situated in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a large building at Port-of-Spain, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Port-of-Spain, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Port-of-Spain, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

NOTICES.

Description of land, whether free or leasehold, with survey or planned division.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Notice relating to the land required to be taken up.</i>			
Wm. Jones, landholder in the Mabo-land (Mabo-land) (Mabo-land), S. E. 1/4, 116-1.	John Jones, landholder, Mabo-land (Mabo-land), S. E. 1/4, 116-1.	North, S. 1/4, 116-1; east, S. 1/4, 116-1; west, S. 1/4, 116-1.	116-1.
Do. S. E. 1/4, 116-1.	Do.	North, S. 1/4, 116-1; east, S. 1/4, 116-1; west, S. 1/4, 116-1.	116-1.
			Total 116-1.

L. M. WYNN,
Sgt. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTION.

Colonial, August 4, 1900.

With effect from the 1st July 1900.

No. 1.—Secretary to Government and Assistant Colonial Engineer James Price, from Bathurst, United Kingdom, to Assistant Engineer, permanent, superannuation.

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, F. J. W.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Colonial, August 4, 1900.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1895, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is granted for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a police station at Bathurst, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Governor in Council, in Council, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and is authorized to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above-mentioned officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorized to take possession of the said land under section 17 (1) of the said Act.

NOTICES.

Description of land, whether free or leasehold, with survey or planned division.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Notice relating to the land required to be taken up.</i>			
Colonial, Aug. 4, S. E. 1/4, 116-1.	John Jones, landholder, Mabo-land (Mabo-land), S. E. 1/4, 116-1.	North, S. 1/4, 116-1; east, S. 1/4, 116-1; west, S. 1/4, 116-1.	116-1.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1895, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is granted for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a police station at Bathurst, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Governor in Council, in Council, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and is authorized to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above-mentioned officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. This being a case of urgency the said officer is authorized to take possession of the said land under section 17 (1) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or previous grant	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Amount to be taken up.
<i>Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Kacheri manor and Kacheri diwan.</i>			
Ordnance, (part of) No. 244-b	Ordnance, Kacheri diwan, Malabar (part of) Calicut, Taluk Malabar	North, S. No. 183; east, S. No. 181 and portion of S. No. 184; south, S. No. 182; west, S. No. 184.	4000
Ordnance, S. No. 184-c	Ordnance and Calicut Taluk Malabar, the Government of India.	North, S. No. 184; east and south, S. No. 184-d; west, S. No. 184-e.	40
Total ..			4040

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 244 acres, for the use as a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a combined office for the Malabar and Calicut taluks at Kacheri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District-quarterary Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Kacheri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or previous grant	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<i>Kacheri district, Kacheri taluk, Kacheri manor.</i>			
Ordnance, S. No. 187	Ordnance, Kacheri diwan, Malabar (part of) Calicut, Taluk Malabar	North, S. No. 187; east, S. No. 188; south and west, S. No. 189.	400
Total ..			400

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 10 acres, for the use as a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of two lifelines with pathways in the Malabar taluk and situated at Chingapet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District-quarterary Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Chingapet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or previous grant	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Amount to be taken up.
<i>Malabar district, Chingapet taluk, S. No. 188 Malabar taluk.</i>			
<i>Calicut.</i>			
Ordnance, S. No. 188	Calicut Malabar, Taluk Malabar	North, S. No. 188; east, S. No. 189; south and west, S. No. 189.	400
<i>Malabar.</i>			
Ordnance, S. No. 188	Calicut Malabar, Taluk Malabar	North and east, S. No. 188; south, west, S. No. 189.	40
Total ..			440

Under section 2, Act 1 of 1964, His Excellency the Governor, in "General" branch, declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing "36 acres, in the east a 1940-acre or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit: the construction of a new road and a new bridge" and where shall at the Yamacraw Bridge and under the Act of 1964, and the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Trinidad and Tobago, is required to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Bureau Divisional Office, Timbuctoo, and may be inspected at any time by any office house.

References

Amount of land, wet or dry, where growing, with survey or parcel number	Number of the land acquired in the survey	Amount in the survey
Black, about 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800, 14900, 15000, 15100, 15200, 15300, 15400, 15500, 15600, 15700, 15800, 15900, 16000, 16100, 16200, 16300, 16400, 16500, 16600, 16700, 16800, 16900, 17000, 17100, 17200, 17300, 17400, 17500, 17600, 17700, 17800, 17900, 18000, 18100, 18200, 18300, 18400, 18500, 18600, 18700, 18800, 18900, 19000, 19100, 19200, 19300, 19400, 19500, 19600, 19700, 19800, 19900, 20000, 20100, 20200, 20300, 20400, 20500, 20600, 20700, 20800, 20900, 21000, 21100, 21200, 21300, 21400, 21500, 21600, 21700, 21800, 21900, 22000, 22100, 22200, 22300, 22400, 22500, 22600, 22700, 22800, 22900, 23000, 23100, 23200, 23300, 23400, 23500, 23600, 23700, 23800, 23900, 24000, 24100, 24200, 24300, 24400, 24500, 24600, 24700, 24800, 24900, 25000, 25100, 25200, 25300, 25400, 25500, 25600, 25700, 25800, 25900, 26000, 26100, 26200, 26300, 26400, 26500, 26600, 26700, 26800, 26900, 27000, 27100, 27200, 27300, 27400, 27500, 27600, 27700, 27800, 27900, 28000, 28100, 28200, 28300, 28400, 28500, 28600, 28700, 28800, 28900, 29000, 29100, 29200, 29300, 29400, 29500, 29600, 29700, 29800, 29900, 30000, 30100, 30200, 30300, 30400, 30500, 30600, 30700, 30800, 30900, 31000, 31100, 31200, 31300, 31400, 31500, 31600, 31700, 31800, 31900, 32000, 32100, 32200, 32300, 32400, 32500, 32600, 32700, 32800, 32900, 33000, 33100, 33200, 33300, 33400, 33500, 33600, 33700, 33800, 33900, 34000, 34100, 34200, 34300, 34400, 34500, 34600, 34700, 34800, 34900, 35000, 35100, 35200, 35300, 35400, 35500, 35600, 35700, 35800, 35900, 36000, 36100, 36200, 36300, 36400, 36500, 36600, 36700, 36800, 36900, 37000, 37100, 37200, 37300, 37400, 37500, 37600, 37700, 37800, 37900, 38000, 38100, 38200, 38300, 38400, 38500, 38600, 38700, 38800, 38900, 39000, 39100, 39200, 39300, 39400, 39500, 39600, 39700, 39800, 39900, 40000, 40100, 40200, 40300, 40400, 40500, 40600, 40700, 40800, 40900, 41000, 41100, 41200, 41300, 41400, 41500, 41600, 41700, 41800, 41900, 42000, 42100, 42200, 42300, 42400, 42500, 42600, 42700, 42800, 42900, 43000, 43100, 43200, 43300, 43400, 43500, 43600, 43700, 43800, 43900, 44000, 44100, 44200, 44300, 44400, 44500, 44600, 44700, 44800, 44900, 45000, 45100, 45200, 45300, 45400, 45500, 45600, 45700, 45800, 45900, 46000, 46100, 46200, 46300, 46400, 46500, 46600, 46700, 46800, 46900, 47000, 47100, 47200, 47300, 47400, 47500, 47600, 47700, 47800, 47900, 48000, 48100, 48200, 48300, 48400, 48500, 48600, 48700, 48800, 48900, 49000, 49100, 49200, 49300, 49400, 49500, 49600, 49700, 49800, 49900, 50000, 50100, 50200, 50300, 50400, 50500, 50600, 50700, 50800, 50900, 51000, 51100, 51200, 51300, 51400, 51500, 51600, 51700, 51800, 51900, 52000, 52100, 52200, 52300, 52400, 52500, 52600, 52700, 52800, 52900, 53000, 53100, 53200, 53300, 53400, 53500, 53600, 53700, 53800, 53900, 54000, 54100, 54200, 54300, 54400, 54500, 54600, 54700, 54800, 54900, 55000, 55100, 55200, 55300, 55400, 55500, 55600, 55700, 55800, 55900, 56000, 56100, 56200, 56300, 56400, 56500, 56600, 56700, 56800, 56900, 57000, 57100, 57200, 57300, 57400, 57500, 57600, 57700, 57800, 57900, 58000, 58100, 58200, 58300, 58400, 58500, 58600, 58700, 58800, 58900, 59000, 59100, 59200, 59300, 59400, 59500, 596		

Under section 6, No 2 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lead mentioned in the following schedule and containing 25 cwt, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for remanufacturing School Kakra shagat's lead, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Government Officer, Haridwar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said lead.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Manipal division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 1

DOMESTIC			
Residence at birth, with date, town or precinct, with address if given in answer.	Name of parent or parents.	Residence of the last required application.	Entered to be taken up

Herbert Hoover, Columbia Univ. National Archives

[illegible]

Description of land, wet or dry, town or settlement, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land reported to be taken up.	Extent in sq. fathoms.
Heavily timbered, Stappelen Island, 2 Backhouse's River mouth—cont.			
Dy. No. 14 ..	Bridford, Petermanian ..	North, No. 112; wet and dry, No. 11 E, wet, No. 11.	1 10
Do. No. 14 ..	Bridford, Petermanian ..	North, No. 11; wet, No. 11, north, No. 10 E, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 16 ..	Bridford, Petermanian ..	North, No. 110; wet, No. 11; south, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 26
Do. No. 17 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 111; wet, No. 11 E, south, No. 11; wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 18 ..	Jameson and Farnell, land and accounts.	North, Nos. 15 and 17; wet, No. 11 A, south, No. 11 and 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 19 ..	Kippelen ..	North, No. 11; wet, No. 11; south, No. 11; wet, No. 11 E.	0 26
Do. No. 20 ..	A. James ..	North, No. 11; wet, No. 11 A, south, No. 11 A, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 21 ..	Bridford, Petermanian ..	North, Nos. 11 and 11, wet, No. 11 A, south, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, 11 and 11.	0 21
Do. No. 22 A ..	A. Schuler, water ..	North, No. 11; wet, south, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11 and 11.	0 21
Do. No. 23 B ..	Bridford, Petermanian ..	North and wet, Kippelen, water pond, south, No. 11 A and 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
			Total .. 11 10
Marine Water rights			
Dy. No. 112 ..	Jameson, Michael and Jameson (the father).	North, No. 112; wet, No. 11; south, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	1 10
Do. No. 113 ..	Bridford, Petermanian ..	Do. ..	0 21
Do. No. 114 ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112; wet, No. 11, south, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 115 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 111; wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11; wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 116 ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112; wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 117 B ..	Bridford, Petermanian ..	North, No. 112 B, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 118 A ..	A. Schuler, water ..	North, No. 112 B, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 119 B ..	Bridford, Petermanian ..	North, No. 112 B, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 120 A & B ..	K. Schuler, water ..	North, No. 112 A & B, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 121 A & B ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A & B, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 122 A & B ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A & B, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 123 A & B ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A & B, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 124 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 125 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 126 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 127 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 128 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 129 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 130 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 131 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 132 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 133 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 134 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 135 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 136 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 137 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 138 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 139 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 140 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 141 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 142 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 143 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 144 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 145 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 146 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 147 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 148 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 149 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 150 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 151 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21
Do. No. 152 A ..	A. Schuler, water, Jameson, Michael and Schuler, water.	North, No. 112 A, wet, Kippelen, waterpond, wet, No. 11, wet, No. 11.	0 21

Disseminated, July 24, 1894

Under section 8, Act 2 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 48 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for public purposes, to wit, for a field school, and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Collector of Malacca is empowered to purchase the contents of a Collector under the Act and directs he take order for the acquisition of the said land.

4. The best place for the site is kept in the JTB's Office and is open to inspection during office hours.

Figure 10.14

Description of land, with acreage, unless so provided, with survey or previous survey	Name of owner or owners.	Folio or folios of the land required to be taken up.	Folio or folios to be taken up
<i>Follows description: Waters taken, developed, &c.</i>			
Folios, wt. 3 to 400 A-1	Hondo Est. " "	No. 413-A, and west north, landing vt. No. 417 A-1.	413- 40
To No. 413 A-1	Do. "	No. 413 A-1, and, another with vt. south, No. 413 A-1, and, No. 413 A-1.	413
On No. 413 A-1	Mar. Tropic. " "	No. 413 A-1, and, another with vt. south, No. 413 A-1, and, No. 413 A-1.	413
Total ..			413

T. W. R. SMITH

Order No. 2, in West. P. M. D., Arrington, Nevada.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY)

DISCUSSION

Received, August 8, 1968

The following Railway Board's notifications published in Part I, page 529 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 21st July 1959, are reproduced:-

RAILWAY DEFAMATIONS

Railway Station

Ends, the 20th July 1999

No. 228.—Mr. W. Nathan, Offsetting Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, is granted leave here for twenty six days combined with equal leave on account private within the five months and five days under articles 253, 254 and 255 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July 1926.

No. 127.—With reference to notification No. 126, dated 26th July 1925, Major F. Andrews, R.E., Junior Barracks and Inspector of Railways, Mysore, is appointed as an Insular Commissioner, Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, in addition to his own duties, with the following rank of Superintendent, Mysore, dated 1925.

P. LAMPERT, Münster, R.F.

625. Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railway).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 3rd and 10th August 1909, is published for general information.

No. of the List.	Department.	O. G. No. and Date.	Subject.
1	Public ..	1399	Print Plate.—Travel on foot, alleged to have taken place from 1890 to 1900, by the police from the Indian Coast between 1890 and 1900. (1 a.)
2	Do. ..	No. 311, July 28	Archæology.—Drawing notes on the progress report of the Department, Archaeological Survey, Southern China, for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
3	Do. ..	No. 311, July 28	Epigraphy.—Drawing notes on the progress report of the Department, Archaeological Survey, Southern China, for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
4	Political ..	No. 303, July 26	Exposition of Powers.—Following the Secretary General of France that he has power to authorize the construction of buildings the end of which has not been fixed for 1910, and stating to the 5,120 the powers of nations of various kinds of construction in respect of public works of construction and public works in buildings. (1 a.)
5	Revenue ..	No. 1134, July 12	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
6	Do. ..	No. 1134, July 12	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
7	Educational ..	No. 416, July 2	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
8	Do. ..	No. 416, July 2	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
9	Do. ..	No. 416, July 2	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
10	Do. ..	No. 416, July 2	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
11	Do. ..	No. 416, July 2	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
12	Local and Municipal ..	No. 311, July 28	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
13	Do. ..	No. 311, July 28	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
14	Do. ..	No. 311, July 28	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
15	Do. ..	No. 311, July 28	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
16	Do. ..	No. 311, July 28	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)
17	Do. ..	No. 311, July 28	Regarding the matter of public works for the year ending 31st March 1909. (1 a.)

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CARRUTHER,
Asst. Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1909.

[Part. 2. p.m.]

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പി. കൃഷ്ണൻ.

മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി, 1909 ജൂൺ 17-നു.

നമ്പർ 433.—കേരള പഞ്ചായത്ത് ആക്ട് പ്രകാരമുള്ളതായിട്ടുള്ള നിയമസഭയിൽ 1909 ലെ ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 10-ന് നടന്ന യോഗത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ കേരള പഞ്ചായത്ത് ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം നിയമസഭയിൽ നടത്തിയ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരമുള്ളതായിട്ടുള്ളതും

വടക്കേ മലബാറിൽ മെറ്റാലി ഫാക്ടറികളുടെ വിജ്ഞാപനം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതും.

ജി. വി. അർപ്പൻ,
മെറ്റാലി ഫാക്ടറികൾ.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.



Published by Authority.

No. 327

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1909

 $f_{\text{Trans}}^{\text{a}}$ is given by

Part 3-B.—Local and Municipal Department.

▲ 資料來源：根據本報調查資料整理。

Delaware 40001, August 16, 1959

Re 102.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the *Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973*, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint *M R Sp. Yorkell* B.A. B.Sc. (Hons) to be the Vice President of the Council's District Board.

Re 561.—In pursuance of the power conferred by section 11 of the Maltese Local Boards Act, 1984, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. V. Fox, M.A., B.T., to be a member of the Maltese District Board.

20. 845.—In exercise of the power vested in me by section 24 of the Kaduna District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, and in pursuance of Notice No. 851, published on page 181 of Part I-A of the *First St. George's Gazette*, dated 17th March 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. H. R. S. Kraschinsky Agyemang Agyemang to be Chairman of the Municipality of Kumbungu.

No. 108.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Munsif-palika Act IV of 1903, the Government in Council is pleased to appoint H.R. Sg. Kings Rameswar Rao, District Gari, s.a., to be Chairman of the Municipality of Pudukottai.

No. 941.—In pursuance of the power vested in me by section 32 of the Maine Election Administration Act of 1964, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint E. R. Rappaport, Alphonse Hancardier, Joseph and Mr. John Henry Herliok Munkit to be Municipal Councilors of the Municipality of Negouette.

No. 955.—In pursuance of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Indian District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint E. H. Mr. Thomas Chubbuck Esq. Master of Arts, to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tavara.

No. 608.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Malacca District Municipalities Act IV of 1916, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Franklin Ellsworth Rogers to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Palm.

No. 931.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Malabar District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. K. J. Samuel Venkiah Nannayyan, P. D. Anand, s. k., to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tiruvannamalai.

Dr. Galt.—In exercise of the power vested in him, by section 16 of the Meeting, District Municipalities Act IV of 1915, the Municipal Council is pleased to appoint M. R. By. Ramul Venkiah Narayana Sridal Srinivas, a. s., to be Chairman of the Municipality of Tirumakudal.

86. 431.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1944, Thangathurai Karaiselakumar Baruck Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Velicherry.

No. 370.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R. By. Enthalapattinam, Channarayana Pillai Narayana Pillai Arayal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Mayapattinam.

No. 371.—Under section 17 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1904, M.R. By. Muthukrishnan Chatterjee Channarayana Chatterjee Arayal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Enak.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 372.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R. By. V. V. Narayana Pillai Arayal, s.s., to be a member of the Thudikkottam Taluk Board.

No. 373.—The President, District Board, Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R. By. Hanumanth Gura, Rao Krishna Rao Gura to be a member of the Gooty Taluk Board.

No. 374.—The President, District Board, Madhav, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints V. R. By. Alimoodin George Thomas Arayal to be a member of the Pichai Taluk Board.

No. 375.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R. By. V. S. Aravind Arayal to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

No. 376.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M. R. By. Subbapattinam Narayana Sastri Arayal to be a member of the Nangunur Taluk Board.

No. 377.—The President, District Board, Madhav, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints Mr. Douglas David Chinnabottem to be a member of the Geyered Taluk Board.

No. 378.—The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints Mohammad Abdul Rashid Chinnabottem to be a member of the Suddipet Taluk Board.

No. 379.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby re-appoints M. R. By. Sankar Venkateshwar Gura, s.s., to be a member of the Adoni Taluk Board.

No. 380.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby re-appoints M.R. By. Chinnabottem Venkatesh Chinnabottem Arayal to be a member of the Villupur Taluk Board.

No. 381.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby re-appoints M. R. By. D. V. Chinnabottem Gura to be a member of the Vaidyanthi Taluk Board.

No. 382.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, Mr. John Short Kura and the Thannayy District Board by the Thannayy Taluk Board.

No. 383.—Under section 13 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R. By. Chinnabottem Venkatesh Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Chinnabottem Taluk Board.

No. 384.—Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Vice-President of the Thannayy District Board has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Thannayy Taluk Board.

No. 385.—Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R. By. Koral Chinnabottem Venkatesh Arayal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Chinnabottem Taluk Board.

No. 386.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R. By. Chinnabottem Venkatesh Arayal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Chinnabottem Taluk Board.

No. 387.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 150 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby re-appoints M. R. By. Chinnabottem Venkatesh, a member of the Chinnabottem Taluk Board, to be a member of the Chinnabottem Taluk Board.

No. 388.—Under section 17 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R. By. Chinnabottem Venkatesh Arayal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Chinnabottem Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 389.—Whereas it appears that a portion of the village of Ammanur in the Hosur Taluk, Hosur, and in close proximity to the Chinnabottem village forming part of the same taluk and is considered desirable to include it in the said union in order to bring the same under sanitary control;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1904, and in accordance with section No. 385 published on page 148 of Part I-A of the Act, Mr. George Gura, dated 12th July 1907, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said portion of the village of Ammanur shall be included in the said union with effect from 1st October 1907.

SCHEDULE

Saksaca									
Name of the block.	Name of the village.	Survey number.	Extent.		Name of the block.	Name of the village.	Survey number.	Extent.	
			Acres.	Cents.				Acres.	Cents.
Hager - American.		196	1	25	Hager - American.		217 B	1	18
		197	1	25			217 C	1	40
		198	1	32			217 D	1	10
		199	1	34			217 E	1	20
		200 A	1	35			218 A	1	10
		201	1	36			218 B	1	10
		202	1	37			218 C	1	10
		203	1	38			218 D	1	10
		204	1	39			218 E	1	10
		205	1	40			219 A	1	10
		206	1	41			219 B	1	10
		207	1	42			219 C	1	10
		208	1	43			219 D	1	10
		209	1	44			219 E	1	10
		210	1	45			220 A	1	10
		211	1	46			220 B	1	10
		212	1	47			220 C	1	10
		213	1	48			220 D	1	10
		214	1	49			220 E	1	10
		215	1	50			221 A	1	10
		216	1	51			221 B	1	10
		217	1	52			221 C	1	10
		218	1	53			221 D	1	10
		219	1	54			221 E	1	10
		220	1	55			222 A	1	10
		221	1	56			222 B	1	10
		222	1	57			222 C	1	10
		223	1	58			222 D	1	10
		224	1	59			222 E	1	10
		225	1	60			223 A	1	10
		226	1	61			223 B	1	10
		227	1	62			223 C	1	10
		228	1	63			223 D	1	10
		229	1	64			223 E	1	10
	230	1	65		224 A	1	10		
	231	1	66		224 B	1	10		
	232	1	67		224 C	1	10		
	233	1	68		224 D	1	10		
	234	1	69		224 E	1	10		
	235	1	70		225 A	1	10		
	236	1	71		225 B	1	10		
	237	1	72		225 C	1	10		
	238	1	73		225 D	1	10		
	239	1	74		225 E	1	10		
	240	1	75		226 A	1	10		
	241	1	76		226 B	1	10		
	242	1	77		226 C	1	10		
	243	1	78		226 D	1	10		
	244	1	79		226 E	1	10		
	245	1	80		227 A	1	10		
	246	1	81		227 B	1	10		
	247	1	82		227 C	1	10		
	248	1	83		227 D	1	10		
	249	1	84		227 E	1	10		
	250	1	85		228 A	1	10		
	251	1	86		228 B	1	10		
	252	1	87		228 C	1	10		
	253	1	88		228 D	1	10		
	254	1	89		228 E	1	10		
	255	1	90		229 A	1	10		
	256	1	91		229 B	1	10		
	257	1	92		229 C	1	10		
	258	1	93		229 D	1	10		
	259	1	94		229 E	1	10		
	260	1	95		230 A	1	10		
	261	1	96		230 B	1	10		
	262	1	97		230 C	1	10		
	263	1	98		230 D	1	10		
	264	1	99		230 E	1	10		
	265	1	100		231 A	1	10		
	266	1	101		231 B	1	10		
	267	1	102		231 C	1	10		
	268	1	103		231 D	1	10		
	269	1	104		231 E	1	10		
	270	1	105		232 A	1	10		
	271	1	106		232 B	1	10		
	272	1	107		232 C	1	10		
	273	1	108		232 D	1	10		
	274	1	109		232 E	1	10		
	275	1	110		233 A	1	10		
	276	1	111		233 B	1	10		
	277	1	112		233 C	1	10		
	278	1	113		233 D	1	10		
	279	1	114		233 E	1	10		
	280	1	115		234 A	1	10		
	281	1	116		234 B	1	10		
	282	1	117		234 C	1	10		
	283	1	118		234 D	1	10		
	284	1	119		234 E	1	10		
	285	1	120		235 A	1	10		
	286	1	121		235 B	1	10		
	287	1	122		235 C	1	10		
	288	1	123		235 D	1	10		
	289	1	124		235 E	1	10		
	290	1	125		236 A	1	10		
	291	1	126		236 B	1	10		
	292	1	127		236 C	1	10		
	293	1	128		236 D	1	10		
	294	1	129		236 E	1	10		
	295	1	130		237 A	1	10		
	296	1	131		237 B	1	10		
	297	1	132		237 C	1	10		
	298	1	133		237 D	1	10		
	299	1	134		237 E	1	10		
	300	1	135		238 A	1	10		
	301	1	136		238 B	1	10		
	302	1	137		238 C	1	10		
	303	1	138		238 D	1	10		
	304	1	139		238 E	1	10		
	305	1	140		239 A	1	10		
	306	1	141		239 B	1	10		
	307	1	142		239 C	1	10		
	308	1	143		239 D	1	10		
	309	1	144		239 E	1	10		
	310	1	145		240 A	1	10		
	311	1	146		240 B	1	10		
	312	1	147		240 C	1	10		
	313	1	148		240 D	1	10		
	314	1	149		240 E	1	10		
	315	1	150		241 A	1	10		
	316	1	151		241 B	1	10		
	317	1	152		241 C	1	10		
	318	1	153		241 D	1	10		
	319	1	154		241 E	1	10		
	320	1	155		242 A	1	10		
	321	1	156		242 B	1	10		
	322	1	157		242 C	1	10		
	323	1	158		242 D	1	10		
	324	1	159		242 E	1	10		
	325	1	160		243 A	1	10		
	326	1	161		243 B	1	10		
	327	1	162		243 C	1	10		
	328	1	163		243 D	1	10		
	329	1	164		243 E	1	10		
	330	1	165		244 A	1	10		
	331	1	166		244 B	1	10		
	332	1	167		244 C	1	10		
	333	1	168		244 D	1	10		
	334	1	169		244 E	1	10		
	335	1	170		245 A	1	10		
	336	1	171		245 B	1	10		
	337	1	172		245 C	1	10		
	338	1	173		245 D	1	10		
	339	1	174		245 E	1	10		
	340	1	175		246 A	1	10		
	341	1	176		246 B	1	10		
	342	1	177		246 C	1	10		
	343	1	178		246 D	1	10		
	344	1	179		246 E	1	10		
	345	1	180		247 A	1	10		
	346	1	181		247 B	1	10		
	347	1	182		247 C	1	10		
	348	1	183		247 D	1	10		
	349	1	184		247 E	1	10		
	350	1	185		248 A	1	10		
	351	1	186		248 B	1	10		
	352	1	187		248 C	1	10		
	353	1	188		248 D	1	10		
	354	1	189		248 E	1	10		
	355	1	190		249 A	1	10		
	356	1	191		249 B	1	10		
	357	1	192		249 C	1	10		
	358	1	193		249 D	1	10		
	359	1	194		249 E	1	10		
	360	1	195		250 A	1	10		
	361	1	196		250 B	1	10		
	362	1	197		250 C	1	10		
	363	1	198		250 D	1	10		
	364	1	199		250 E	1	10		
	365	1	200		251 A	1	10		
	366	1	201		251 B	1	10		
	367	1	202		251 C	1	10		
	368	1	203		251 D	1	10		
	369	1	204		251 E	1	10		
	370	1	205		252 A	1	10		
	371	1	206		252 B	1	10		
	372	1	207		252 C	1	10		
	373	1	208		252 D	1	10		
	374	1	209		252 E	1	10		
	375	1	210		253 A	1	10		
	376	1	211		253 B	1	10		
	377	1	212		253 C	1	10		
	378	1	213		253 D	1	10		
	379	1	214		253 E	1	10		
	380	1	215		254 A	1	10		
	381	1	216		254 B	1	10		
	382	1	217		254 C	1	10		
	383	1	218		254 D	1	10		
	384	1	219		254 E	1	10		
	385	1	220		255 A	1	10		
	386	1	221		255 B	1	10		
	387	1	222		255 C	1	10		
	388	1	223		255 D	1	10		
	389	1	224		255 E	1	10		
	390	1	225		256 A	1	10		
	391	1	226		256 B	1	10		
	392	1	227		256 C	1	10		
	393	1	228		256 D	1	10		
	394	1	229		256 E	1	10		
	395	1	230		257 A	1	10		
	396	1	231		257 B	1	10		
	397	1	232		257 C	1	10		
	398	1	233		257 D	1	10		
	399	1	234		257 E	1	10		
	400	1	235		258 A	1	10		
	401	1	236		258 B	1	10		
	402	1	237		258 C	1	10		
	403	1	238		258 D	1	10		
	404	1	239		258 E	1	10		
	405	1	240		259 A	1	10		
	406	1	241		259 B	1	10		
	407	1	242		259 C	1	10		
	408	1	243		259 D	1	10		
	409	1	244		259 E	1	10		
	410	1	245		260 A	1	10		
	411	1	246		260 B	1	10		
	412	1	247		260 C	1	10		
	413	1	248		260 D	1	10		
	414	1	249		260 E	1	10		
	415	1	25						

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF MADRAS FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING 1908-1909.

[illegible]

ACQUISITION OF LEXIS

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

§ 4. FILE—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 95.01 aces, is the same as the land to be acquired for public purposes in view of the proposed site of the Fresh water walls at Tullakud and under sections 4 and 7, the Exhibitor of Tullakud is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, and the Act and clauses to take order for the acquisition of the land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Tullak office, Tullakud, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Talsik office, Tashkent, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

5. As this is a case of trespass the Collector will be authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

Discussion

[illegible]⁴ W. F. LANCER.

Ap. Secretary in Charge

Plague

NOTE: LUTHERANISM

Delaware on 6 August 1999.

No. 175-P.—In modification of notification No. 171-P., published on pages 182-184, Part I-A of the First St. George Gazette, dated 1st August 1938, the following correct lists of playgrounds and areas and of passport stations are published:—

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A \in M_{10}.$$

L—At the Madras Boundary

District.	Taluk.	Village names.	Disturb.	Taluk.	Village names.
Cannanore.	Cannanore.	Gaidubatem, Gangadip. Kanyakumari, Kavayala, Pinar Pottipalayam, Kallad.	Cannanore — Malabar .. Dacca .. Perai Chasser.	Batpuzha- — Calicut .. Calicut .. Mangalore ..	Chinnakkali, Calicut, Padinjathoppilly, Mangalore

If—Outside the United Provinces

Fidelity or Veracity	Internal localities	Fidelity or Veracity	Internal localities
	Districts and States, and Towns of 4,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 4,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Hymens	The whole Province. 1. Northern America— (a) Baltimore— Albanyland. Sarat. Trent. (b) Toronto— Baltimore port. Baltimore port. Baltimore City. Baltimore port. Therapies. 2. Central America— (a) Baltimore— Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore.	II. Hymens continued	2. Central America—cont. (b) Toronto— Baltimore City. 3. Southern America— (a) Baltimore— Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore. (b) Toronto— Baltimore port. Baltimore. Baltimore. Baltimore.

[illegible]

How Patients² Perceive

Anjanapura. Padur. Palakurra	Small <i>Helix</i> <i>Palmyra</i> To Sijayar, Muttapalayam, Mangalore.	West Hill Calcutta. Kallayi.
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Business and Southern Military Regions

Country	Year	Population	Area	Population Density
India	1951	361,000,000	2,973,147 sq. km.	121.4
China	1953	601,000,000	9,572,946 sq. km.	62.8
U.S.S.R.	1953	193,000,000	17,075,200 sq. km.	11.3
U.S.A.	1953	160,000,000	3,796,742 sq. km.	42.1
Canada	1953	22,000,000	9,970,610 sq. km.	2.2
U.K.	1953	56,000,000	244,410 sq. km.	229.1
France	1953	46,000,000	543,845 sq. km.	84.6
Germany	1953	51,000,000	220,470 sq. km.	231.3
Italy	1953	45,000,000	301,330 sq. km.	149.3
Japan	1953	103,000,000	377,835 sq. km.	272.6
Sweden	1953	8,000,000	449,960 sq. km.	17.8
Norway	1953	2,500,000	385,203 sq. km.	6.5
Denmark	1953	2,200,000	43,094 sq. km.	51.0
Netherlands	1953	16,000,000	41,526 sq. km.	385.3
Belgium	1953	9,000,000	30,528 sq. km.	294.8
Switzerland	1953	2,500,000	41,284 sq. km.	60.6
Austria	1953	7,500,000	83,858 sq. km.	89.4
Czechoslovakia	1953	12,000,000	158,489 sq. km.	75.8
Poland	1953	28,000,000	312,685 sq. km.	89.5
Yugoslavia	1953	12,000,000	101,847 sq. km.	117.8
Romania	1953	18,000,000	238,391 sq. km.	75.5
Bulgaria	1953	8,500,000	110,913 sq. km.	76.7
Greece	1953	7,500,000	131,957 sq. km.	56.8
Turkey	1953	18,000,000	783,562 sq. km.	23.0
Iran	1953	28,000,000	1,648,195 sq. km.	17.0
Pakistan	1953	45,000,000	796,095 sq. km.	56.5
India	1953	361,000,000	2,973,147 sq. km.	121.4
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U.S.S.R.	1953	193,000,000	17,075,200 sq. km.	11.3
U.S.A.	1953	160,000,000	3,796,742 sq. km.	42.1
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U.K.	1953	56,000,000	244,410 sq. km.	229.1
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Denmark	1953	2,200,000	43,094 sq. km.	51.0
Netherlands	1953	16,000,000	41,526 sq. km.	385.3
Belgium	1953	9,000,000	30,528 sq. km.	294.8
Switzerland	1953	2,500,000	41,284 sq. km.	60.6
Austria	1953	7,500,000	83,858 sq. km.	89.4
Czechoslovakia	1953	12,000,000	158,489 sq. km.	75.8
Poland	1953	28,000,000	312,685 sq. km.	89.5
Yugoslavia	1953	12,000,000	101,847 sq. km.	117.8
Romania	1953	18,000,000	238,391 sq. km.	75.5
Bulgaria	1953	8,500,000	110,913 sq. km.	76.7
Greece	1953	7,500,000	131,957 sq. km.	56.8
Turkey	1953	18,000,000	783,562 sq. km.	23.0
Iran	1953	28,000,000	1,648,195 sq. km.	17.0
Pakistan	1953	45,000,000	796,095 sq. km.	56.5
India	1953	361,000,000	2,973,147 sq. km.	121.4

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out pass
ports (containing) answers should be given to the instructions contained in O.D. No. 1000/100.

No. 179-P.—Statement showing Flame Records and Issues in each district of the Marine Reserves from August 1968 to 31st July 1969

District.	1910-1911 1910-1911 1910-1911		1911-1912 1911-1912 1911-1912		1912-1913 1912-1913 1912-1913		1913-1914 1913-1914 1913-1914		1914-1915 1914-1915 1914-1915		1915-1916 1915-1916 1915-1916		1916-1917 1916-1917 1916-1917		1917-1918 1917-1918 1917-1918		1918-1919 1918-1919 1918-1919		1919-1920 1919-1920 1919-1920		1920-1921 1920-1921 1920-1921		1921-1922 1921-1922 1921-1922		1922-1923 1922-1923 1922-1923		1923-1924 1923-1924 1923-1924		1924-1925 1924-1925 1924-1925		1925-1926 1925-1926 1925-1926		1926-1927 1926-1927 1926-1927		1927-1928 1927-1928 1927-1928		1928-1929 1928-1929 1928-1929		1929-1930 1929-1930 1929-1930		1930-1931 1930-1931 1930-1931		1931-1932 1931-1932 1931-1932		1932-1933 1932-1933 1932-1933		1933-1934 1933-1934 1933-1934		1934-1935 1934-1935 1934-1935		1935-1936 1935-1936 1935-1936		1936-1937 1936-1937 1936-1937		1937-1938 1937-1938 1937-1938		1938-1939 1938-1939 1938-1939		1939-1940 1939-1940 1939-1940		1940-1941 1940-1941 1940-1941		1941-1942 1941-1942 1941-1942		1942-1943 1942-1943 1942-1943		1943-1944 1943-1944 1943-1944		1944-1945 1944-1945 1944-1945		1945-1946 1945-1946 1945-1946		1946-1947 1946-1947 1946-1947		1947-1948 1947-1948 1947-1948		1948-1949 1948-1949 1948-1949		1949-1950 1949-1950 1949-1950		1950-1951 1950-1951 1950-1951		1951-1952 1951-1952 1951-1952		1952-1953 1952-1953 1952-1953		1953-1954 1953-1954 1953-1954		1954-1955 1954-1955 1954-1955		1955-1956 1955-1956 1955-1956		1956-1957 1956-1957 1956-1957		1957-1958 1957-1958 1957-1958		1958-1959 1958-1959 1958-1959		1959-1960 1959-1960 1959-1960		1960-1961 1960-1961 1960-1961		1961-1962 1961-1962 1961-1962		1962-1963 1962-1963 1962-1963		1963-1964 1963-1964 1963-1964		1964-1965 1964-1965 1964-1965		1965-1966 1965-1966 1965-1966		1966-1967 1966-1967 1966-1967		1967-1968 1967-1968 1967-1968		1968-1969 1968-1969 1968-1969		1969-1970 1969-1970 1969-1970		1970-1971 1970-1971 1970-1971		1971-1972 1971-1972 1971-1972		1972-1973 1972-1973 1972-1973		1973-1974 1973-1974 1973-1974		1974-1975 1974-1975 1974-1975		1975-1976 1975-1976 1975-1976		1976-1977 1976-1977 1976-1977		1977-1978 1977-1978 1977-1978		1978-1979 1978-1979 1978-1979		1979-1980 1979-1980 1979-1980		1980-1981 1980-1981 1980-1981		1981-1982 1981-1982 1981-1982		1982-1983 1982-1983 1982-1983		1983-1984 1983-1984 1983-1984		1984-1985 1984-1985 1984-1985		1985-1986 1985-1986 1985-1986		1986-1987 1986-1987 1986-1987		1987-1988 1987-1988 1987-1988		1988-1989 1988-1989 1988-1989		1989-1990 1989-1990 1989-1990		1990-1991 1990-1991 1990-1991		1991-1992 1991-1992 1991-1992		1992-1993 1992-1993 1992-1993		1993-1994 1993-1994 1993-1994		1994-1995 1994-1995 1994-1995		1995-1996 1995-1996 1995-1996		1996-1997 1996-1997 1996-1997		1997-1998 1997-1998 1997-1998		1998-1999 1998-1999 1998-1999		1999-2000 1999-2000 1999-2000		2000-2001 2000-2001 2000-2001		2001-2002 2001-2002 2001-2002		2002-2003 2002-2003 2002-2003		2003-2004 2003-2004 2003-2004		2004-2005 2004-2005 2004-2005		2005-2006 2005-2006 2005-2006		2006-2007 2006-2007 2006-2007		2007-2008 2007-2008 2007-2008		2008-2009 2008-2009 2008-2009		2009-2010 2009-2010 2009-2010		2010-2011 2010-2011 2010-2011		2011-2012 2011-2012 2011-2012	
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8 - stopped showing Flages Hazards and Deaths in such infected places as the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 31st July 1966.

[illegible]

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Surveyor to Government.

Junior and Elementary Education.—Solids methods and apparatus, especially practical methods in arithmetic and geometry, and civil methods in arithmetic.

Geography.—Its relation with nature study as the one hand and history as the other—importance of observation or geographical in geography teaching—the real meaning and use of maps—maps drawing and map-making—other useful apparatus.

History.—Further attention to teaching it, not much detail, want of perspective, continuous as to people and understanding of its subject matter, failure to bring into any relation with their first knowledge of things, confusion of time, how to select and teach geography. History of a place to link up a good syllabus. Ways of dealing with the state text-book. Selection of appropriate poetry, songs and stories in connection with the period studied.

Domestic Economy (for women candidates)—A course will be prescribed later.

General.—Hours and rate taking, their use in school work; home work and exercises, its nature and amount for different classes and in the different subjects, reasons for having amount of home exercises as much as possible in lower classes, the selection of home exercises and rates.

Library and museum.—Their rules; methods of encouraging their use by pupils.

The preparation of lessons by the teacher, notes of lessons.

For the High school Teachers' candidates, the above curriculum will be followed except that the following subjects—

1. Special methods of teaching Latin.
2. Do. French.
3. Do. Physics (or Domestic Economy in the case of women candidates).
4. Do. Mathematics.
5. Do. History and Geography.

4. Further notes will issue regarding the curriculum, under the Code of Regulations for European Schools, of teachers holding preliminary or complete certificates under the Indian Education Act. Such teachers will not be required to appear for any written examination. The first 25 of teachers exempted under article 24 (a) of the Code of Regulations will appear shortly and further instructions will then issue regarding supplementary candidates for exemption.

5. The scheme of examination will be notified later.

Madras, 26th July 1906.

A. I. MAYHEW, Esq.
As. Inspector of European & Training Schools.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS-OF-ETAMINATION, 1906.

1. The above examination (boys and girls) will be held on Monday the 26th November 1906 and succeeding days.

2. For candidates from the Civil and Military Station, Disappears, the examination will be in accordance with the provisions of articles 22 and 24 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

3. For candidates from the Madras Presidency, there will be a written examination in the following subjects—

Subject.		Full marks.
(1) English .. .. .	.. .. .	100
(2) Spoken and written work .. .. .	.. .. .	100
(3) One of the following subjects—	.. .. .	100
Geography .. .. .	.. .. .	100
History .. .. .	.. .. .	100
Elementary Science .. .. .	.. .. .	100
(4) Second Language (Vernacular or Latin or Modern European Language) .. .. .	.. .. .	100
(5) French and Drawing (Boys) .. .. .	.. .. .	100
or	.. .. .	100
Needlework (Girls) .. .. .	.. .. .	100

Notes—(a) The standard of the question papers in the above subjects will be the same as that followed in the various subjects of examination and syllabuses for European schools published by the Education Department.

(b) In order to qualify for a place in the scholarship list, 50 per cent. of the possible marks must be obtained in English and 50 per cent. of the possible marks in Arithmetic and 200 marks in the aggregate. Marks for any subject other than English and Arithmetic will not be counted if they fall below 50 per cent. of the possible marks in that subject.

6. Candidates for Primary Schoolships must be under 12 years of age on the 31st December 1906. The maximum number which the schoolships are entitled to admit is Chapter X of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

7. No fees are charged for admission to the Primary Schoolship Examination.

8. Applications which should be made on printed forms obtainable on or after the 1st August 1906, from the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Madras, must be—

with the office of the Inspector of Elementary and Training Schools, Old College, Madras, on or before the 1st September 1909.

3. The list of centres and the examination timetable with further information as may be necessary will be published later.

Office of the Inspector of Elementary & Training Schools, A. I. MATHEW, P. A.,
Madras, 26th July 1909.
Ag. Inspector of Elementary & Training Schools
and President of the Elementary School & University
Examination Board.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS—1910.

The Inspector of Schools, I Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of schools that candidates for admission to the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in January 1910 in the following Government Training Schools under the charge—

Serial Number	Name of Institution	Number of students available			Total	Remarks
		Elementary, Higher	Elementary, Lower	Elementary, Lower		
1	Government Training School, Thangapallam	—	—	10	20	40
2	Do, Pattanam	—	—	—	10	20
3	Do, Ramanthapuram	—	—	—	10	20
4	Do, Chinnai	—	—	—	10	20
5	Do, Gopuram	—	—	—	10	20

1. The period of training is one year in the case of the students of the Elementary grade, higher, and two years in the case of the students of the Elementary grade, lower.

2. The Inspector of Schools, I Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of Inspecting officers.

3. In reporting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

4. The names of selected candidates should appear in the lists in the order in which the candidates Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their current attainments, the need for their training and the nature of their experience at and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except on very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, so far as possible, by rule 114. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected, by the Inspector of Schools for each school. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted. Others who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned candidates.

6. The list should include as one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were rejected applicants this year but were selected applicants on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Government schools, candidates whose expenses are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates at their expense.

9. As regards qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the (senior) examination of the third form or equivalent standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the equivalent standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the last Primary School examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments to the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments above those minimum requirements. The certificates of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificates of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as applicants. Rejected candidates need not be so limited.

10. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the basis of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of students available for each range is the same as that furnished in November 1909.

11. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools from and after the 1st August 1909.

12. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 15th October 1909.

13. Admission into Training Schools for students under private management will be regulated by rules 7, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Insp. of Schools, I Circle,
Madras, 26th July 1909.

A. I. MATHEW,
Inspector of Schools, I Circle.

VACANCIES.

Warren for the Teachers' College, Bangalore, Proficiency Section, a trained and certificated P.T. as Matron for an acting Assistant Master's place on Rs. 50 a month. Applicants, with copies of testimonials, must reach the undersigned before the 15th August 1908. Applicants must be under 35 years of age, if they are not already in public service.

Teachers' College, Bangalore.
21st July 1908.

A. A. HALL,
Principal.

Warren with effect from 1st January 1912 a trained Telugu Matron for the Headmaster's place in the Third Hindu Elementary School at Fortmaddur, a Male head-master station, 3 miles from Tappal Railway station, District Bangalore, Southern Mysore Railway, Kuvempur Station. Applicants will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th August 1908. The applicant will be required to hold himself over for three years. Salary Rs. 55 per mensem.

Samadinda Taluk Board's Office,
Kuvempur, 30th July 1908.

A. DURASWAMI AIAH,
President.

Warren a Christian-speaking P.T., I.T., to fill the post of the P.T. Assistant in the Central High School, Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 45-2-00 per mensem. The appointment is under the Government service. Applications for the post should be sent to the undersigned at once.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle,
Mysore, 21st July 1908.

P. P. DRAHYWAITE,
Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle.

Warren a Matron with trained teachers' certificate for employment as an Assistant Teacher in the Government Training School, Bangalore, on Rs. 15-1-00. The applicant should be below 30 years of age and should send his application through his employer.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, IV Circle,
Bangalore, 21st July 1908.

R. G. GRIFFIN,
Ap. Inspector of Schools, IV Circle.

Warren a trained certificated Matron to whom remuneration as usual for the post of the Head master, Third Elementary School, Alkappur, Tirupattur taluk, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Applicants with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned before the 15th of August 1908.

Office of the Sub-District Inspector of Schools,
Tirupattur Range, 21st July 1908.

M. D. JAMES,
Ap. Sub-District Inspector of Schools,
Tirupattur Range.

Warren as one for the Elementary Schools, Tirupattur Municipality, a Gymnastic Instructor on Rs. 15-1-15. The applicant should possess a certificate of having undergone training in Gymnastics. His post is at present vacant for six months and is likely to be made permanent. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th of August 1908.

Office of the Sub-District Inspector of Schools,
Tirupattur Range, 1st August 1908.

S. K. VENKATASAMAITAN,
Ap. Sub-District Inspector of Schools.

Advertisements are invited from the duly trained and certificated candidates of the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Grades whose remuneration is fixed for the following years as a salary of respect noted against each.

Copies of certificates of general and special education and character may accompany the application.

Applicants should give full particulars regarding their (1) age, (2) service, if any, as teachers, (3) present employment, if any, with service. Applications must reach this office by 15th August 1908.

- (1) Headmaster, Municipal Girls' School, Tanjore, Rs. 25.
- (2) First Assistant, Municipal Girls' School, Tanjore, Rs. 22.
- (3) Second Assistant, Municipal Girls' School, Tanjore, Rs. 20.
- (4) Third Assistant, Municipal Girls' School, Tanjore, Rs. 18.
- (5) Fourth Assistant, Municipal Girls' School, Tanjore, Rs. 15.
- (6) One teacher who can teach Sanskrit as well as English, Rs. 15.

Office of the Sub-District Inspector of Schools,
Tanjore Girls' Range, Tanjore, 15th August 1908.

M. L. PRASAD,
Sub-District Inspector of Schools,
Tanjore Girls' Range.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1906. [PART I-B

**FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS'
CERTIFICATES, 1905.**

(SUPPLEMENTAL.)

It is hereby notified that the following candidate who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1904 has passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held at Mangalore in October 1905:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution to which attached.
PERMANENT GRADE		
Senior Class		
351	K. Jaleelbhai	Government Training School, Mangalore.

Officed by the Insp. of European & Training Schools, A. L. MAYHEW, B.A.,
MADRAS, 4th August 1906. *Asp. Inspector of European & Training Schools.*



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No. 32.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1900.

[Page 4 of 10]

Part III.—Miscellaneous Notations.

CONCLUSIONS

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

General

Appointments.—The following appointments have been made by the Acting Chief Judge:—
 M. R. By, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, to act as Head Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Malacca, and M. R. S. Curran, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, to act as Head Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Malacca.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.
15th August 1898.

F. B. LOVINE,
Editor

Transfer.—The following transfers of District Schools have been ordered by the High Court:

(1) Mr. Francis Joseph Galluccio, from Tennessee to Illinois. To you forthwith.
(2) Mr R. E. Eugene Henderson, from Tennessee to Illinois. To you forthwith.
in Tennessee (Additional). To you as noted.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
9th August 1939.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Director

BOARD OF REVENUE.

STAT. ANALYST AND CHIEF, BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Leaves.—Under articles 104, 140 and 141 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. Ry. Employees' Keppel Police Pensioners' Allowance, during absence from duty, is granted combined leave for nine months—paid type leave for three months from date of filing and balance 6½ for six months on continuation of service.

Board of Marine (Regulate Finance)
Chicago, 2nd August 1908.

Leave.—Under article 265 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.B. By. Perungudam Appayya Mudaliar, *Agent Avergal, Inspector*, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from date of relief.

The privilege leave for seven days granted to Inspector M.B. By. P. A. Mudaliar, *Agent Avergal* by the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division, is withdrawn published on page 745, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette dated 4th May 1908, is cancelled.

Transfer.—Mr. Robert Henry Green, *Acting Assistant Inspector*, is transferred from the Ouzun, to the Teke Circle. To join on relief.

Mr. Edward Vire Byre Leake, *Sub. judge*, Third Grade Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Teke to the Baramunget Circle. To join on leave without awaiting relief.

M.B. By. Ariga Kathachiraman Sanyal, *Assistant Inspector*, is transferred from the Baramunget to the Chingaput Circle. To join on relief.

M.B. By. Thomas Sanyal Singh, *Assistant Inspector*, is transferred from the Chingaput to the Sanyal Circle. To join within the period of his leave.

Mr. Joseph Augustine Fernandez, *Assistant Inspector*, is, on return from leave, posted to the Mayagur Circle.

Mr. Edward Brin, *Acting Assistant Inspector*, is transferred from the Mayagur to the Mayagur Circle, on *Acting Assistant Inspector* Mr. Herbert Lewis O'Donnell resigns. To join on relief.

M.B. By. Richard Corbridge Tyder, *Assistant Inspector*, is, on return from leave, posted to the Mayagur Circle, on *Acting Assistant Inspector* M.B. By. Perungudam Appayya Mudaliar granted leave.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chapank, 9th August 1908.

Transfer.—Mr. Charles Corbridge, *Assistant Inspector*, is, on the expiry of his special duty in the Farnes Circle, posted to the Rajahmundry Circle.

Mr. Walter George Reddy, *Assistant Inspector*, is transferred from the Rajahmundry Circle to the charge of the Annapur Circle. To join on leave without awaiting relief.

Mr. Charles James Reddy, *Sub. judge*, Inspector, is transferred from the Annapur to the Reddy Circle.

M.B. By. Chembattur Rama Rao Sankha Rao, *Assistant Inspector*, is, on the expiry of his special duty in the Chembattur Sanyal's office, Madras, posted to the Tumbally Circle, Southern Division Circle.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chapank, 10th August 1908.

C. B. COOPER, Esq., Secretary.

Leave.—Under article 265 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.B. By. T. Maran Singh, *Assistant Inspector*, Chingaput Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from date of relief on 25th of the Dy. Commr., Sub. Div. A. Court, Dept., Southern Div., 4th August 1908.

F. G. MARSHALL, Esq., Deputy Commissioner.

PORRIT.

Leave.—M.B. By. D. Ananthaswamy Aiyar, *Probationary Forest Ranger*, Nellore district, is granted five months' leave on medical certificate from the 29th July 1908.

Madras, 2nd August 1908.

C. E. BRASSE, Esq., Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Departmental Conference.—The results of the departmental conference held in July 1908 are as follows:—

Farnes.

(1) T. B. Ramaswamy, s.d., *Assistant, Office of Conservator of Forests*, Southern Circle, Chingaput.

(2) M. Chinnappa Rao, *Chief, District Forest Office*, South Chinn.

Chingaput, 2nd August 1908.

F. A. LINDLEY, Esq., Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

Private Woods.

Leave.—Under article 215 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.B. By. Frank Augusta Steinmann, *Assistant, Third Grade*, Kinnor Central Division, is granted, with effect from the 15th June 1908, leave on medical certificate for five months.

Transfer of duty.—Under article 235 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.B. By. Kengathur Gopala Aiyar, *Inspector, Forests* Circle, is granted extension of leave on medical certificate from the 24th March to the 14th April 1908 inclusive.

Chingaput, 3rd August 1908.

F. J. WILSON, Esq., Inspector, F.B.S.

It is hereby notified, under section 2 of Act VI of 1879, that, on the 21st January 1909, the undesignated treasure was found by one Nishabherjee Alwar while digging for kankas (holes) of his house in the Chhat Street in Maheswaram, First Park, Tanjore taluk and district—

Description of treasure.

Description of treasure.	Weight.	Value.
Copper rings of Devanarayana (see on a palm-leaf)	10	Rs. 5
		.. 20 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 26th September 1909 in view to the notice being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
2nd April 1909.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 2 of Act VI of 1879 that, on the 17th December 1908, the undesignated treasure was found while exploring the eastern portion of the Siva temple in the village of Puduk, a hamlet attached to Nishabherjee village in the Maheswaram taluk, Tanjore district.

Description.	Weight.		Approximate value.	
	Rs.	..	Rs.	..
1. One hundred	70	..	21	12 0
2. One hundred	60	..	20	0 0
3. One hundred	10	..	1	18 0
4. One hundred	10	..	1	0 0
5. One hundred	10	..	1	10 0
6. One hundred	10	..	1	0 0
7. One hundred	10	..	1	0 0
8. One hundred	10	..	1	0 0
9. One hundred	10	..	1	0 0
10. One hundred	10	..	1	0 0
Total	100	..	25	0 0

3. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Saturday the 26th December 1908 in order that the matter may be required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
2nd July 1909.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 2 of Act VI of 1879, that, on or about the 1st February 1909, a treasure consisting of a copper palmeto weighing 325 lb., valued at Rs. 240, was found by some children in the eastern side of the Fort wall in the town village of Maheswaram, Nishabherjee taluk.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 26th December 1908 in order that the matter may be required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
2nd July 1909.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 2 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1879 that treasure consisting of the undesignated eight articles valued at Rs. 714-6-8 was found on 21st May 1909 and 22nd May 1909 buried beneath the paved floor of an inner room in the Nishabherjee temple at Kappur village, Tirupattur taluk, by the trustees of the temple K. Subramanya Pillai and M. Siva Siva.

No.	Description of the treasure.	Weight.	Approximate value.	Persons who found.	Person by whom found.
1.	One hundred	100	Rs. 240	21st May 1909.	K. Subramanya Pillai and M. Siva Siva, trustees of the temple.
2.	One hundred	100	Rs. 240	22nd May 1909.	
3.	One hundred	100	Rs. 240	22nd May 1909.	
4.	One hundred	100	Rs. 240	22nd May 1909.	
5.	One hundred	100	Rs. 240	22nd May 1909.	
6.	One hundred	100	Rs. 240	22nd May 1909.	
7.	One hundred	100	Rs. 240	22nd May 1909.	
8.	One hundred	100	Rs. 240	22nd May 1909.	
Total	800	Rs. 1,968	21st May 1909.		

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tanjore at his office at Kankaraball on 26th December 1908 in view to the notice being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th June 1909.

L. DAYENSON,
Collector.

[illegible]

Office of Sanitary Commissioners, Windsor,
26, August 1898.

E. BALASUBRAMANIAM, *Manager and Director,*
Office of Auxiliary Commissioner, Madras.

Area 10, inch.

NOTES: 0603100 0-825817111

1141

TREASURY NOTE.

Has hereby notified, under section 2 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 1st December 1902, the undermentioned treasure was found in the southern province of So Galla (Soudanese) Soudan in the village of Sangayem, Marayemah tribe. Treasure distributed—

Description of treasure.		Weight in maas.	Value— Rs. A. P.
1. Silverware	715 .. 7 5 0
2. Jewels	11 .. 4 0 0
3. Do.	11 .. 8 0 0
4. Jutes (beads) including lost	115 .. 7 0 0
5. Miscellaneous	20 .. 0 0 0
6. Miscellaneous	51 .. 0 0 0
7. Ornaments	19 .. 0 0 0
Total	83 15 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Treasures at his office on the 4th September 1903 in view to the treasure being assigned into and distributed according to law.

Treasure Collector's Office,
2nd April 1903.

J. F. REDFORD,
Collector.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF IMPOVERISHED DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that petitions in this Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors have been filed by the undermentioned persons paying for the benefit of the Act, 14 Geo. 4, c. 51, (17th Amendment) and under the Law relating to Insolvent Debtors in India "B", and that orders have been made by the said Insolvent Court vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in J. B. R. Easwaran, Registrar, the Official Assignee of the said Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any claim against the said insolvents, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

If any creditor intends to oppose the discharge of the said insolvents, notice of such intention and of the grounds of such intended opposition must be given to the said Assignee in writing three clear days before the day of hearing, certifying both of the day of giving such notice and of the next day of hearing; and a list of such creditors must be left in my office on the same day. The petition and exhibits will be produced by me for inspection and examination at my office, and copies of the petition and exhibits or such part thereof as shall be required, will be furnished by me.

Date of petition.	Name and description of insolvents.	Date of last meeting of creditors at the office of the Official Assignee.	Order of hearing.
22nd of 1902 ..	Prasanna Venkatesh Reddy, unemployed, residing at No. 4, Chellamudi, locality near Chengam, Madras.	22nd August 1902 ..	16th Sept. 1902
22nd of 1902 ..	Subbarao Venkatesh Reddy, a grocer, residing at No. 16, Ganga Road, Chengam, Madras.	Do. ..	Do.
22nd of 1902 ..	Thomas Wilson Reddy, unemployed, residing at No. 28, Prabhakaran Street, Chengam, Madras.	16th August 1902 ..	Do.
22nd of 1902 ..	Shankar Reddy, a grocer and trader and fighting in support of Government of Madras, residing at No. 26, Ganga Road, Chengam, Madras.	Do. ..	Do.
22nd of 1902 ..	Shankar Venkatesh Reddy, unemployed, residing at No. 43, Chellamudi, locality near Chengam, Madras.	Do. ..	Do.
22nd of 1902 ..	Prasanna Reddy (M.A.), a grocer, residing at No. 1, Northam Road, locality near Chengam, Madras.	Do. ..	16th August 1902.
22nd of 1902 ..	R. Subbarao Reddy, residing at No. 15, Prabhakaran Street, Chengam, Madras.	16th August 1902 ..	16th Sept. 1902.
22nd of 1902 ..	Prasanna Reddy, residing in Prabhakaran Reddy's Road, Madras.	Do. ..	16th August 1902.
22nd of 1902 ..	S. Subbarao Reddy, a trader and unemployed, residing at No. 16, Ganga Road, Chengam, Madras.	Do. ..	Do.

Chief Clerk's Office, Madras,
16th August 1902.

J. B. REDFORD,
Chief Clerk.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS TO THE RULES OF THE HIGH COURT, 1902.

No. 1.

ADD A NEW RULE—

222-A. Whereas the Advocate-General is a Valuer of the High Court he shall, for the purpose of this rule, be considered to be an Advocate in respect of suits and proceedings in which he appears in his capacity as Advocate-General on behalf of Government.

(Signed)	C. ARNOLD WALKER,	Chief Justice.
"	R. S. BARNES,	
"	J. P. WALLIS,	
"	LEWIS C. MURRAY,	Judges.
"	J. H. MURRAY,	
"	C. SAMPSON MAYER,	
"	ARMON KINGS,	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
24th July 1902.

J. T. HILLIERPER,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

The Boundary of the Revenue in Council Order, by notification No. 112, dated 21st March 1900, published at page 595 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, transferred the village of Yegayyapalle from Tenkadavallu, which is the Chidambaram district to the Kallakudi, which is the Kallakudi district; the High Court hereby notifies for the information of all whom it may concern that the said village has, from the date of the said notification, been transferred from the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge of Chidambaram to the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge of Kallakudi, and from the jurisdiction of the Court of the District Munsif of Tiruchirappalli in the Chidambaram district to that of the Court of the District Munsif of Tiruchirappalli in the Kallakudi district.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
24th August 1902.

J. T. HILLIERPER,
Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 of 1902 (Small Causes No. 21 of 1902) of the COURT OF THE DISTRICT
MADRAS, ANANDAPUR.

Public Servants of Sivakodi Petitioner.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 14 of Act III of 1901, is hereby given that Public Servants, son of Chinnappan of Sivakodi, in Mysore, which, the petitioner above named, has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is placed to the 24th September 1902, for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Anandapur,
24th August 1902.

T. BHUVANGA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 10 of 1902 (Small Causes No. 1722 of 1902) of the COURT OF THE DISTRICT
MADRAS, OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CHENNAI.

Subbaraya Aiyar, son of Subbaraya Aiyar, residing in Chennai,
Chinnappan Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the above-named petitioner has presented an application to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and that the 24th day of September 1902, has been fixed for the hearing of the said petition.

District Munsif's Court, Chennai,
24th August 1902.

A. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1905 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Portout, Ceylon.

In the matter of Rajagopal Pillai, son of Lakshman Pillai of Kumbakonam, Cuddalore Taluk—Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 19 of Act III of 1907 that the above said petitioner was by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1905, adjudicated an insolvent.

District Magistrate's Court, Portout,
Cuddalore, 2nd August 1905.

G. V. VEDANATHA SASTRIAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 5 of 1905 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Cuddalore.

Kanniam Maheshwari Petitioner.
Brotherhood Ramiah and eight others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that an order of adjudication was passed in this case on 16th July 1905,

District Magistrate's Court, Cuddalore,
2nd August 1905.

T. RAJARAMA RAU,
District Magistrate.

No. 6 of 1905 (Small Causes Suit No. 559 of 1905) in the Court of the District Magistrate, Cuddalore.

Manivendhya Subramanyam Petitioner.

Notice, under clause 7 of section 19 of Act III of 1907, (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that Subramanyam Subramanyam of Uppudai has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted in 1905 September 1905 for hearing. Any creditor of the applicant may appear before this Court on the said date and urge his objections, if any.

District Magistrate's Court, Cuddalore,
2nd August 1905.

A. VENKATARAMIAH,
District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1905 (Small Causes Suit No. 555 of 1905) in the Court of the District Magistrate, Kumbakonam.

Quival Kandaswami of Kumbakonam Petitioner.
Ponnudurai Ponnuswami Rajagopal Raja of Kumbakonam Respondent.

Notice is hereby given under clause 7, section 19 of Act III of 1907, that the above named petitioner has applied in this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition will be heard on the 25th August 1905.

District Magistrate's Court, Kumbakonam,
17th August 1905.

P. N. SATHYANARAYANA SASTRI,
District Magistrate.

In the Court of the District Magistrate, Kumbakonam.

Notice, under clause 7 of section 19 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that an order has been made by this Court on 2nd August 1905 in L. P. No. 4 of 1905 adjudicating Thiruvengadam Pillai, son of Subramanyam Pillai, Vallu, Srivilliputhur, residing at Parakkal, Kumbakonam, an insolvent.

District Magistrate's Court, Kumbakonam,
2nd August 1905.

L. K. ANANTANARAYANA AIAIAI,
District Magistrate.

No. 1 of 1905 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Kumbakonam.

In the matter of Arundhati Pappa Nayudu.

Arundhati Pappa Nayudu, son of Chandraswami Nayudu, residing at Nidra village, Kumbakonam Taluk Petitioner.

Under section 17 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 25th October 1904.

No. 2 of 1905 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

*In the matter of Sheik Abdul Aziz Sahib.*Sheik Abdul Aziz Sahib, son of Ishmael Kadir Sahib, a married grade
Sheik Omairah of the sub-tenancy of Chanderam taluk *Petitioner.*

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 6th September 1905.

No. 3 of 1905 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

*In the matter of Chelliah Pillai.*Chelliah Pillai, son of Saaya Pillai, Karyam, Perty Schoolmaster, residing at
Veyranthangal, hamlet of Veypaley, Chittoor taluk *Petitioner.*

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 25th February 1906.

No. 4 of 1905 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

*In the matter of Abdul Gaffar Sahib.*Abdul Gaffar Sahib, pronounced insolvent, son of Sheik Hassan Sahib, residing
in Balligat, Vallur *Petitioner.*

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 12th December 1905.

North Arcot District Court, Chittoor,
25th July 1905.

No. 5 of 1905 in the Court of the District Judge of North Arcot.

*In the matter of Abbas Hassan Sahib Sahib.*Abbas Hassan Sahib Sahib, son of Khader Hassan Sahib Sahib, residing
in Kurutakam Street, Suddagat, Vallur *Petitioner.*

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 23rd July 1905.

No. 12 of 1905 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arcot.

*In the matter of Mead Abdul Karim Sahib.*Mead Abdul Karim Sahib, son of Mead Awan Hussamuddin Sahib, residing
in Thevudaram Street, Melirickam, Arcot taluk *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 10th day of September 1905, for hearing the objection of the creditors, if any.

North Arcot District Court, Chittoor,
7th August 1905.K. C. MANAYUDAN RAJA,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1905 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Kannasabai Pillai *Petitioner.*
Srinivasulu Moogam and six others *Defendants.*

Notice is hereby given that Kannasabai Pillai, son of Srinivasulu Pillai, of Tirupalagum, now residing at District Jail of Tanjore, has applied to this Court in I.P. No. 8 of 1905 to declare him as an insolvent and that the same is posted for hearing on the 27th August 1905.

Tanjore District Court,
2nd August 1905.F. D. F. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

No. Description of articles.

144. A pair of black-iron-mounted with leather seat.
145. One old and almost worn shawl.
146. Two coats being the sole garments of one person of Bengali origin.
147. One extra and one pair being the sole garments of 2 persons of the same.
148. One small (well-worn) pair of pants and boots.
149. One gown being the sole garment of one man of police, etc.
150. One old unpolished wooden.
151. A pair of old iron-ore glass.
152. One iron-ore glass of one person.
153. One small iron-ore glass of one person.
154. One small iron-ore glass of one person.
155. One small iron-ore glass of one person.
156. One small iron-ore glass of one person.
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FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st AUGUST 1961.

[illegible]

T. KOMPALIKIS, *Chief Accountant*

W. R. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loan—5 per cent.
 Issuance of Cash to Exhibitors payable on demand—50-00
 Bank of Mexico, Mexico, 24 August 1926.

TREASURY MALAMUD

Balance held in cash in the Old Treasury of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of July. —

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1987	17,648,000,000					
1988	18,811,000,000					
1989	19,618,000,000					

Madison, 10th August 1869.

A. M. REINBOGEN,
Assistant General

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

Sales is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 15-0-00 on account of salary and travelling allowance due to late M. Tirumangalakudi, Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department, is outstanding in the books of this office and that if the amount is not claimed by him before within three months from the date of this notice, it will be credited to Government.

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G. L. SUSHELL,
Executive Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

Lost at Yamana which passed through the Foully Channel during the month of July 1884

[illegible]

Postpaid Post Office,
29th July 1948.

(Signed) A. E. Gossard,
Genl. Secy.

Presidency Post Office, Madison,
3rd August 1900

Case 1

G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.N.R.,
C/o. Reading Post Office

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Board of Revenue (Seymour's Revenue), the undersigned hereby authorizes T. Barnard Chetty, under section 13 of Act I of 1816, to sign special permits for transport of goods issued from Quana Depot, No. 1, during the absence of G. Sengasathan Chetty, Member of the Board for the term 1915-1916.

Collector's Office, Madras,
28th July 1915.

E. F. AUSTIN,
dy. Collector.

As to importation and manufacture of denatured spirit and bottles of denature for its sale in the Madras Presidency are hereby informed that, from 1st April 1915, the minimum strength as which imported and locally-made denatured spirit can be sold will be 80° over proof.

Board of Revenue (Seymour's Revenue),
Colombo, 2nd August 1915.

C. D. CUTTERFIELD,
dy. Secretary.

As to the value of the powers delegated under clause XI of Government notification No. 415, dated 10th July 1915, published on pages 1153 and 1154 of the Funt St. George Gazette, dated 10th September 1915, Part I, and in accordance of Her Majesty's notification No. 21, dated 16th July 1915, the Commissioner of Salt, Arid and Seymoure Districts hereby prescribes the following rules for the issue, etc., of licences under section 13 of the Madras Arid Act I of 1816, for the tapping of toddy-producing trees and for the drawing of toddy therefrom, to have effect in the following local areas from the 1st day of October 1915:—

(1) The whole of the ordinary limits of the Sengam, Vinnagapattin and Odharani districts and the following villages in the Agency limits in the latter districts:—

Vinnagapattin District.

Odharani Agency

1. Gullirichan.
2. Jellirichan.

Pillayal Agency

3. Poddalamban.
4. Vinnagapattin.

Colapala Agency

5. Pella Jagannaswami.
6. Chinnaswami.
7. Kottapattin.
8. Sankarapattin.
9. Oorapattin.
10. Sankarapattin, 2.
11. Vinnagapattin.
12. Kottapattin.
13. Kottapattin.
14. Kottapattin.
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Colapala Agency

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Colapala Agency

13. Chinnaswami.

Odharani District.

Odharani Agency

1. Pella Jagannaswami.
2. Chinnaswami.
3. Kottapattin.
4. Sankarapattin.

Pillayal Agency

5. Poddalamban.
6. Vinnagapattin.

Colapala Agency

7. Pella Jagannaswami.
8. Chinnaswami.
9. Chinnaswami with hamlet.
10. Pella Jagannaswami.
11. Vinnagapattin.
12. Vinnagapattin.
13. Vinnagapattin.

Odharani Agency

14. Pella Jagannaswami.
15. Chinnaswami.
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(2) The rest of the Presidency with the exception of the Nigali district and the Wynad taluk, Malabar district.

(3) The Sengam District.

2. Tree-tapping licenses shall be issued on the application—

- (a) of licensed toddy shopkeepers in areas in which the toddy shops are sold by auction or licensed proprietors;
- (b) of persons having the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of coconut toddy such as foreign liquor;
- (c) of persons having the exclusive privilege of manufacture and vend of country spirits in British Ceylon;
- (d) of licensees on their own application in the South Ceylon district, provided the application for license is accompanied by an application for a permit for the transport of the toddy through the route a particular ship and that the latter application has not been refused or withdrawn;
- (e) of persons growing, and of toddy shopkeepers in the Southern district, and in the Northern, Eastern, Western, Kandy, Kotte and Trincomalee districts of the Kandy District, for not more than five trees in the case of trees cultivated three times in the case of trees which are not to be tapped, for the drawing of toddy required for domestic consumption, but not for sale; and
- (f) of toddy shopkeepers or persons in the Mysore territory and in the Bangalore State desiring to obtain toddy from trees growing in British territory.

In cases (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) the license may be issued in the name of the applicant himself or of his nominee, and in case (e) in the name of the applicant only.

3. Persons wishing to apply for the grant of tree-tapping licenses must first pay the fee (to the first instance) thereof, as the same may be fixed on account of the trees which they desire to tap, into a Government treasury, which may be either the District treasury, a Taluk treasury or a Sub treasury. Government officers may also require bonds of village or native paymasters on account of tree-tap and to grant multiple licenses.

4. (1) Applications for the grant of tree-tapping licenses must be made in the prescribed form to the Inspector, Salt, Alkali, and Customs Department, in charge of the district in which the trees are situated. Forms may be obtained from the Inspector, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, and from all Talukdars and Deputy Talukdars and will be supplied free of charge. Applications made by shopkeepers and tappers need not be stamped; those put in by other persons must bear a certain stamp of value. In any case, if the fee has been paid into a treasury, the application must contain a certificate of payment from the treasury officer; if payment has been made in a village head the receipt must accompany the application. Mysore natives and shopkeepers applying for trees in British territory should pay the fees into the Mysore District treasury and should present before the British Talukdar or Deputy Talukdar concerned along with the application in form S.F. 8, the receipt with the auditor's certificate at the foot to the effect that the applicant is a person entitled to take out a tree-tapping license in Mysore. The fees should be calculated at the higher rate if the trees are not the same as the two sides of the frontier.

(2) Applications for tree-tapping licenses in the South Ceylon district should be sent through to the officer of the trees required to be marked as below of the revenue.

5. Toddy shopkeepers in lands adjoining the Mysore territory will also be allowed to tap trees in Mysore for the supply of toddy to their shops on payment of the whole of the taxes in one instalment into British treasuries and subject to such restrictions regarding permits, etc., as may be prescribed on this behalf. The rate of tree tax to be paid in such cases will invariably be the higher rate in force if the rate is not the same on the two sides of the frontier.

The British and Mysore Governments reserve to themselves the right to impose, in addition to the duties, a rent for the use of trees belonging to them, the same when imposed being payable by British and Mysore licensees alike. The arrangements agreed to by the Mysore and the Mysore Governments with regard to the issue of licenses for tapping trees in British territory on the application of licensees residing in the other do not prevent the imposition of taxes in any specified area in the Mysore Presidency or in Mysore with a view to attract such licensees to the other sufficient areas and the same payment of tree-tax rate as British or Mysore licensees does not entitle an applicant to tapping licenses for trees in reserved.

6. Toddy shopkeepers in British territory adjoining the Bangalore State will be allowed to tap trees in the State on payment of tree-tax, the rate being the same as in the Kandy District. Similarly those in the Bangalore State will be allowed to tap trees in the adjoining British territory.

7. Persons applying for the issue of licenses will be responsible to Government for all sums payable as tree-tax on account of the trees licensed to be tapped.

8. (1) On receipt of an application, the Inspector, unless he has special cause to the contrary, will at once take steps for the marking of the trees by an officer appointed for the purpose and for the issue of the license. Applicants for trees shall point out to the marking officer, when required by the latter to do so, the trees applied for by them. Should they fail to do so after reasonable notice the trees paid by them shall be liable to be felled at the Collector's discretion.

(2) In the Southern District and in the Northern, Eastern, Western, Kandy, Kotte and Trincomalee districts of the Kandy District, trees licensed for the drawing of fermented toddy and those for the drawing of sweet toddy shall, at first or possibly, be in separate tapes or blocks.

9. Collectors may, from time to time, prescribe the minimum number of trees to be entered in a original application. They may also direct that the trees situated in one village only shall be included in an application.

10. No trees shall be tapped, nor shall toddy be drawn from any toddy tree, nor shall any pot be attached to any toddy tree, until the tree has been marked by the proper officer.

11. For public and private trees in the Presidency and for Malabar (Malabar English) trees in South Ceylon, tree-tapping licenses shall be annual, that is, 12 months from 1st October or any subsequent date to the 31st September immediately following, and for coconut and mango trees shall be biennially, that is, in those from 1st October or any subsequent date to the 31st March immediately following, and from 1st April or any subsequent date to the 31st September immediately following.

12. The following shall be the fee payable on account of each tree for the logging of which license is applied for:—

[illegible]

18. The fees payable on account of any license (and under these rules shall be payable to the following institutions, when the Comptroller of Salt, Alcohol and Dependent Excise shall determine them):—

Period within which the interest is supplied for.	Periods to which the interest is to be paid.
<i>In the case of half-yearly pay</i>	
Between 1st October and 31st December in any year ..	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the 1st February following.
Between 1st January and 31st March in any year ..	The whole at the time of application.
Between 1st April and 31st June in any year ..	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the 1st July following.
Between 1st July and 31st September in any year ..	The whole at the time of application.
<i>In the case of annual pay.</i>	
Between 1st October and 31st December in any year ..	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the 1st February following.
Between 1st January and 31st April in any year ..	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the 1st July following.
Between 1st May and 31st September in any year ..	The whole at the time of application.

14. Every installment of tax shall be paid on the first day of the month in which it falls due.

18. For the convenience of applicants, applications will be received from 1st September to 31st March; but notices will be mailed, no fees are issued, nor preparation of synopses permitted before 1st September or 31st March; and no entry shall be drawn except during the currency of the notice.

[illegible]

17- Between sunset and sunrise no entry shall be deemed or kept by a person, holding a license under these rules in the garden or field in which stand the trees which he is intended to buy, except the trees contained in the note attached to the voucher of the trees, provided that the Commissioner of Land, Air and Sea and the Bureau may, on sufficient cause being shown, relax the restrictions of land area."

⁴ Is the Indian Treaty Code program and data totally easy to discuss as per T 44.1.4.4.

Board of Revenue (Imperial Revenue),
Madras, 12th July 1897.

C. E. CUTLER, JR.
Ap. Secretary

By 11.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause XIII (b) of Government Notification No. 415, dated 19th July 1944, published on pages 1193 and 1246 of the *First St. George Gazette*, dated 28th September 1944, Part I, and in pursuance of all powers not contained in the subject, the Commissioner of Salt, Affairs and Separate Revenue hereby directs that from 1st October 1945 the maximum price below which country liquor shall not be sold is the undermentioned price which shall be

[illegible]

	Term.	"
The ten-tax acres of the Presidency ..	Four annas per gallon or one pice per	gallon

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue)
Madras, 13th July 1909.

C. M. DOTTENGLA,
As. Service

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS

REFERENCES AND NOTES

Brewer of a daughter or substitute without leave from the 67th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Huddersfield, South, the 1st day of August 1918.

[illegible]

A. D. HUBBON, Major,
Commanding 174th Regt. I.F.A.

Witness of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, dated at Southampton, the 4th day of August 1904.

[illegible]

© J. STANTON, Essex-Col.
Drawing Post Exhibition, the Royal Academy

Three of us absentees without leave from the Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated at Farnborough, this 25th day of August 1898.

Number, rank and name, 1947 private John Offenberg; age, 25 years; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; address of next-of-kin, fresh, 4444, Denver, Colo.; grade, private; date of discharge, 21 October 1945; place of discharge, Denver; parish and county on which born, St. John, Cord St. Gallienberg, date of discharge or arrival, 20-21 August 1945; place of discharge or arrival, Fordingbury, Dorset, England; service number, 100-44-100000.

W. F. DAVISON, *Lead Clerk*
Commissioner and Solicitor, Royal Irish Fencibles

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated 31st July 1909.

Post OFFICE.

Ruled, the 27th July 1909.

No. 15075-4y.—Mr. C. T. F. Loe, Postmaster, Tuticorin, pay Rs. 200—200, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st July 1909.

No. G. G. H. Cumber, Postmaster, Yanaon, pay Rs. 100—200, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Tuticorin, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. T. F. Loe.

No. 15175-4y.—M. Mahomed Abdur Rahim, Superintendent of Post Offices officiating in the third grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th July 1909.

G. STEWART WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Tenders No. 105 in No. 28, U.W. Tea Road, Pudukkottai, notified for sale for the years 1909-1910 in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th and 27th July and 1st August 1909, will not be put up to auction.

Madras Collectors,
1st August 1909.

E. F. AUSTIN,
Dy. Collector.

TENDERS FOR MUNGEE FOREST PRODUCE AT SRINAGIREDA.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the products noted below in stock at Srinagireda:—

Raw mungie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raw mungie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roasted (pooled)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—The quantities are only approximate. If a successful tenderer will be bound to take the total quantities available even if they happen to exceed, or fall short of, the specified quantities.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be returned to all except the person whose tender is accepted. All Mallee tenders must reach their depositors to the Bank of Madras and must be accompanied with the nearest Government treasury and must be sealed the Bank as Treasury receipt in the same way to win their tenders.

6. The tenders will be delivered at Srinagireda.

7. The successful tenderer must pay the whole of the purchase money into the Madras Bank or into any Government treasury within a week from the date of receipt of the order accepting the tender, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the product (mallee) at the risk of the original purchaser.

8. Tenders must be accompanied by "Tenders for mallee forest produce in stock at Srinagireda," and should be forwarded to the District Forest Officer as to reach him not later than the 27th August 1909. Tenders received without deposits or those received after the above said date will not be considered.

9. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

10. Tenders will be opened by the District Forest Officer at his office at 5 P.M. on the above date.

31st July 1909.

T. M. KALLASWAMI MAYUDU,
District Forest Officer.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 43.

Quoties in a sealed or registered cover will be received by the Divisional Engineer, Sth Division at Ottumanaud, up to 10 noon on Wednesday, the 10th August 1909, for the supply of only 500 maffins for building required from 1st October 1909 to 30th September 1910 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th divisions.

2. No current money or security deposit will be required from well-known firms, the estimated tenders only being required to sign a simple agreement on I.A.F. 2/2223.

3. Specimens of the quality of the required maffins to be obtained on application to the Divisional Engineer, Sth Division, Ottumanaud, Madras.

4. Rates should be quoted at 10 maffins per 100 lb. and preference will be given to economical offers which include delivery in hydraulic ground tubes of about 200 lb.

such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *And will be received.* This deposit will be returned to any successful tenderer immediately and to the others as soon as they have made their supplies.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the tenderers.

9. Bills or promissories will be passed by the Assistant-Secretary for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. Government promissory notes issued on administrative staff out of the *under-revenue* in the *Supplies* account, for that service in the year of the *Department*. Government will appropriate or cancel the same as per G.O., No. 1108, dated 1st March 1904, authority to that effect being duly entered in the account as when document received by the department.

13. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 12, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedule in the following effect—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the accounts of my *Department* promissory notes attached sample, submitted to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

14. No article shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

15. Personal items of tenders not be had on application at the Government Veterinary General Hospital, Madras.

16. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for, they must be sent in within ten days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be retained as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for as the tenderer rates. Tenderers are distinctly understood that, if the tender is accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent is to be final on this point.

Articles.	Quantity monthly required.	Amount deposit.	Remarks.
For the whole group.			
Tea, Assam, 1st and 2nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 3rd and 4th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 5th and 6th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 7th and 8th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 9th and 10th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 11th and 12th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 13th and 14th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 15th and 16th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 17th and 18th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 19th and 20th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 21st and 22nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 23rd and 24th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 25th and 26th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 27th and 28th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 29th and 30th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 31st and 32nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 33rd and 34th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 35th and 36th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 37th and 38th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 39th and 40th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 41st and 42nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 43rd and 44th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 45th and 46th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 47th and 48th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 49th and 50th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 51st and 52nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 53rd and 54th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 55th and 56th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 57th and 58th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 59th and 60th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 61st and 62nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 63rd and 64th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 65th and 66th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 67th and 68th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 69th and 70th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 71st and 72nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 73rd and 74th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 75th and 76th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 77th and 78th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 79th and 80th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 81st and 82nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 83rd and 84th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 85th and 86th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 87th and 88th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 89th and 90th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 91st and 92nd	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 93rd and 94th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 95th and 96th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 97th and 98th	50	400	0
Tea, Assam, 99th and 100th	50	400	0

* Cakes will be taken when required.

† Size will be taken in two hundred and when required.

Madras, 1st August 1904.

E. H. NEDDER, Major, I.M.S.
Superintendent, Royal Veterinary General Hospital.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WHISK AND INDIAN STEAM COAL.

Persons desiring to supply of Whisk and Indian Steam Coal for the following Forts, by contract, for one year, from 1st September 1904 to 31st August 1915, will be invited by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, by 5 P.M. on Monday, the 15th August 1904, after which date no tender will be received.

Particulars of the requirements.

	Whisk and	Indian Steam
	Coal.	Coal.
Bombay	8,000	2,000
Calcutta	2,000	2,000
Madras	200	200
Trichinopoly	2,000	2,000
Korumbur	200	200

BOARD OF PUBLIC DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, JUDGES, LAW REFORM AND ASSOCIATIONS

AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN, Vol. 131, No. 89. CATTLES OF SOUTHERN INDIA BY LEON-CHEN W. D.
CHEN. Specialized 2nd edn. revised. 26 x 3 1/2 in. (86 pp.)
Revised on the Settlement of Leon Chen of the Hainan Farming and Livestock 3317 (1935-
1937). Feeding table, half bound volume and multiple pages. Re 2-4. (2 x)

SEALED OFF RESERVE GUARANTEE EXPENSES

ROBERT-THE-KNIGHT. SECOND EDITION. REVISED 1908. ROBERT-LAY-OF-CHALCOTTE. FIG. 2.

Quarterly List of the Establishments by the Marine Barracks, Army and Separate Engineer
Departments under the charge of No. 50 per annum collected up to 1st July 1908. Royal
Ass. number 100. No. 100. No. 100.

BRUCE MANTON. *British Birds*. Newburgh, 1947. *British List of Observations*. Part 4. (8 p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF THE INSPECTION BOARD OF THE FOREIGN WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908. (London: H.M.S.O., 1908. No. 3-18-0472. 2s. 6d.) (2 a)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Shanty-on-Sea: Care of the Fishermen. Department. Circulated up to 18th August 1890. =
Shall List of Donations. Page 5. (8 p.)

AGENCY OF INTEREST FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS 100, BAYVIEW AVE., SUITE 1000, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO M1S 5B7
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LOCAL AND ETHNICITY. DEPARTMENT

MASSACHUSETTS PLANT SOCIETY. 1900. English. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As bound. (14.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Let us Acts and Regulations in Force of the Madras Presidency, extended up to 1st June 1900.
Compiled by the Legislative Department. Serial 886, paper cover. 8m 4. (1 a.)

Восстановление на Тибете. Автор.

III se 1908. Taa Penangany Teraa Inaamarey Aaa, Telugu. aa. 1-5. (5 a) Hishatana.
Aa. 1-5. (5 a)

List of Books published from 1st January 1909 to 30th June 1909

+ TERCIO DEPARTAMENTO.

Let us find the \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of the function f defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$.
 The function f is in \mathcal{H}^1 because it is a step function. The \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of f is given by

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}^1} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| dx = \int_0^1 1 dx = 1.$$

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUNJAB

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Major D. M. Tull, Wash., D. C., is a. Supplement 1944. Report has, since, returned.
The Government has made an attempt to do this work in the U. S. (24)
The Government has made an attempt to do this work in the U. S. (24)

Appointments are invited from undergraduates for acting appointments in the Sales Collectorate on Rs. 30 with grant-in-aid of subsistence and living allowances.

Sales Collector's Office,
10th July 1939.

L. E. ROCKLEY,
Collector.

Appointments are invited from passed candidates for the post of Second Clerk, Office of the Deputy Collector, Co-operative Credit Societies, Trichinopoly. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 55 per mensem. The post is temporary at present and is likely to last long. Persons possessing the requisite technical knowledge in typewriting and prepared to work with these co-op societies will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 24th August 1939 and they should be addressed to Cheppak Post office, Madras.

Madras, 10th July 1939.

K. VISAYARAGHAVA CHARIYAR,
Deputy Collector, Co-operative Credit Societies,
Trichinopoly District.

APPOINTMENTS (Mature age, qualifications and places where needed property is advised) are invited from persons who have passed the Matriculation or any equivalent or higher examination for about a dozen vacancies of Deposition Clerk's place in this district on Rs. 12 and 14. Applications from persons who have acquired any of the said examinations will be necessarily rejected. Applicants should have completed by experience of Book-keeping in English and Telugu & knowledge of which languages is essential.

Quarter Magistrate's Office,
10th July 1939.

S. G. VENKATASUBRAIYAR,
Magistrate.

Appointments are invited from trained and certificated Matriculation for four permanent vacancies of Assistant Teachers in Rs. 45-50, in the Tamil High School, Chittoor, Madras. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

Block Agent District Board's Office,
Chittoor, 10th August 1939.

N. A. REDDIAR,
President.

Wages is advertised for the post of Revenue Inspector on Rs. 20 + 10 per mensem for the post of Revenue Inspector in the new scheme at Palai. The applicants should reach the undersigned before the 10th August 1939 with copies of certificates if any.

Office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
Madras, 10th July 1939.

W. HICKS FORTHE, M.B., B.S.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Book-keeping or who could take Book-keeping up to the rate of not less than 100 words per mensem for a Clerk's place on Rs. 15.

District Mamlatdar's Office, Secunderabad,
10th July 1939.

N. J. VENKATACHARIYA AYYAR,
District Mamlatdar.

Wages for the Presidency Post Office, Madras, a Clerk qualified under the Revenue rules and who has also passed the type-writing test. Pay Rs. 55 per mensem. Apply to—

The Presidency Post Office, Madras.

Presidency Post Office, Madras,
10th August 1939.

G. G. SIMCLAIR, Commander, R.I.V.,
Off. Presidency Post Office.

Appointments are invited for the post of a Clerk on Rs. 30 in the office of the Inspector General of Police, Madras. Preference will be given to graduates knowing Coarse.

Chief Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Madras, 10th August 1939.

I. R. DAVID,
Assistant Inspector General of Police.

Appointments are invited for the post of Clerk on Rs. 75-100 in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. The candidate should have passed the B.A. Examination, Part I, English, and the Government Examination in Book-keeping and Type-writing in the Advanced Grades.

Office of the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor,
Colaba, Madras, 10th July 1939.

M. A. D. VERRON,
Asst. Private Secretary.

Applications are invited from persons who have passed at least the Matriculation Examination for the post of temporary Clerk in Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 posts in this Division. The candidates will be brought on the permanent establishment on the occurrence of vacancy and on their giving satisfaction.

Those having previous experience in office routine will be given preference.

Office of the Executive Engineer,
Salem Div., 21st July 1925.

L. L. WICKHAM,
Executive Engineer.

WANTED a Surveyor for two months or less, on pro memos for determining the Palar River boundaries from its mouth to its confluence in the Salem District.

Applications from men who have passed the Sub-Deputy's test or the old Surveyor's test from the College of Engineering, Madras, will only be received by the undersigned up to 25th August 1925.

Salem, 21st July 1925.

J. DRAKE,
Executive Engineer.

APPOINTMENTS are invited from passed students of the Madras Civil Engineering College for the post of Assistant Draftsman in this division in Rs. 24-6-0. The selected candidates should be willing to continue in this division till the Project is closed, which will probably be by the end of March 1926. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 25th August 1925.

Nagavalli Project Division Office,
Pondicherry, 21st July 1925.

A. S. LAURIE,
Executive Engineer, Nagavalli Project Division.

WANTED a temporary Draftsman on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem for employment in the Executive Engineer's Office, South Arcot District, Public Works Department, Vellore. The appointment will last up to end of 31st March 1926.

Men but those who have passed the Draftsman's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, and who have had previous experience in Public Works Department, need apply.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 25th August 1925.

Vellore, 7th August 1925.

S. W. FORMER,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot District.

APPOINTMENTS are invited for the post of a Typist in this office in Rs. 20-1-0. The appointment is a temporary one lasting for about three months. Men but those who have passed the Matriculation and at least the Elementary Examination in Typewriting need apply. Applicants with previous office experience will be preferred.

Office of the Dy. Director of Agri., Southern Div.,
Trichinopoly, 7th August 1925.

H. C. SANFORD,
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

APPOINTMENTS are invited from persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination for the post of Typist, District Forest Office, the Nilgiris. Only those who have passed the Government Technical Examination in Typewriting need apply. The pay of the appointment will be according to the grade of examination the candidate has passed in Typewriting with the next 10% allowance. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate Grade.

District Forest Office, Nilgiris, Ootacamund,
2nd August 1925.

S. COX,
District Forest Officer, Nilgiris.

WANTED applicants for the post of Typist-Clerk (Fourth Clerk) in the District Forest Office, South Salem. Men but those who have passed at least the Matriculation Examination and the Government Typewriting test, need apply. Salary Rs. 20-8-25, or Rs. 21-1-25, or Rs. 21-5-40 according as the candidate has passed the Typewriting test of the elementary, intermediate or advanced grade.

Salem Collector's Office, South Forest Branch,
2nd July 1925.

A. WEMBUSH,
District Forest Officer, South Salem.

WANTED a temporary Operator on Rs. 25 per Ea. in food marketing otherwise. Apply to the undersigned before the 15th instant stating qualifications.

Office of the Executive, Nilagiris and Madur Estates,
Nilgiris, 14th August 1925.

G. NARAYANASWAMI,
Manager, Nilagiris and Madur Estates.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is hereby notified that, on or after the 25th September 1909, I intend moving the High Court at Madras, to be employed as Vakil thereof.

Cochin, 22nd July 1909.

CHAS. E. HASTIAN.

On or after 15th August 1909, I intend moving the High Court to be employed as a Vakil thereof.

Perambalur, 9th July 1909.

T. M. SRINIVASA CHARI, B.A., M.A.

I, PARASURAMAN BEPALLA PARASURAMAN CHETTIAR, do hereby give notice that I will also be known as P. B. S. CHETTIAR as hereafter.

24th August 1909.

P. B. S. CHETTIAR (P. GOPALA SRINIVASA CHETTIAR).

Notice is hereby given that L. Srinivasulu known as V. Srinivasulu, shall hereafter be known as V. Srinivasulu SASTRI.

Belur, 20th July 1909.

V. SRIKRISHNA SASTRI.

I shall hereafter be known as "GURU M. SUNDARAM PILLAI".

Semenah, Chingleput, 20th July 1909.

G. M. SIVANMURUGASUNDARAM,
Son of M. Srinivasulu Pillai.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 69, 1906.

(Price, 2 annas.)

SALT, ARKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

29. 11, dated 21st July 1906.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ARKARI PRIVILEGES.

Notice is hereby given that the number of farms and independent shops appointed for the sale of liquor during the twelve months beginning 1st October 1905 and ending 30th September 1906 and the fixed rates appointed for these will be notified by Collectors in their District Gazettes, and that the privilege of sale therein will be put up for public auction on the date, at the place and by the officers to be notified by Collectors subject to the conditions hereafter set forth.

Conditions of Auction Sale.

11. The districts in which independent toddy shops, arakki farms and arakki and toddy farms, respectively, will be sold are specified below:—

Independent toddy shops.	Arakki farms.	Arakki and toddy farms.
1	2	3
Throughout the Presidency including the Nangunur State and including the Madras district, except in the Madras district and certain shops in the Madras Town Circle.	Ordinaries Town and the Madras Town Circle.	Throughout including portions of Madras District.

A separate notification will be issued regarding operations under the license system. Collectors will issue orders regarding the terms where special options are in force.

12. A deposit must be made by each bidder previous to bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale. A deposit of Rs. 25 will ordinarily be required from any person wishing to bid for any important shop or very large number of shops. This will be reduced to Rs. 10 in the case of bidders for not more than two or three shops of an aggregate monthly value of Rs. 40 or less and to Rs. 5 in the case of bidders for single small shops. In the case of farms Rs. 50 will be the ordinary deposit. This will be reduced to Rs. 40 in the case of bidders for farms of an aggregate monthly rental of not more than Rs. 100 and to Rs. 15 in the case of bidders for single small farms. In the Madras district, the selling officer may, where he finds it necessary, require a deposit of Rs. 15 only from bidders for toddy shops. In the South Canara district, the selling officers may at their discretion reduce the deposit to Rs. 2 for shops whose average monthly rental does not exceed Rs. 2.

13. The shops or farms will be put up for auction in the order in which they are notified, unless the selling officer sees reason to change this order. Bids must be made at the direction of the Collector. The prices paid must be paid by Government on the date or before the date of the sale, but the average of the previous five years' rentals will be notified by the Collector, where possible, for the information of bidders.

14. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him.

15-50-2

VI. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person as the ground that he has been convicted by a Criminal Court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of a license or of a contract under the ^{above} ~~same~~ Act as to render him undesirable as a bidder of a license or as the ground that he is involved or is pre-occupied unacceptably to the detriment of Government interests or for any other valid reason. He may also refuse any bid which he may consider to be purely speculative, after notifying his reasons for doing so. Village officers will not be allowed to bid for, or to have any direct interest in, shops for the sale of opium-leaf.

VII. The shops and farms will be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the sale will be subject to formal confirmation of the Collector, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Both formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid, unless refused by the Board of Revenue for special reasons, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any officer appointed by him.

VIII. In case of dispute the selling officer's decision shall be final. If for any reason the highest bid is rejected, the next highest shall be taken, or the shop or farm re-sold at the discretion.

IX. At the close of each day's sale, the deposits made by the successful bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit* of half a month's rent in addition to the deposit made under clause III for each shop or farm, unless the whole deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause III will be forfeited and the farm or shop will be put up again immediately by the selling officer on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the difference will be debited from his bid again for the same or for any other farm or shop.

X. Persons to whom houses and shops have been knocked down and who have made deposits as provided in clauses III and IX shall also deposit* such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent (to be paid within ten days from the date of commencement of the Collector's scrutiny of the bid) and shall without unnecessary delay execute the necessary engagements and take out licenses on the conditions hereinafter set forth. In the case of the purchaser's death after signing the agreement, it will be binding on his heirs and assigns. Should the entire deposit exceed the sum required to be deposited under this clause, the excess will be retained unless the purchaser is required to deposit more than one under clause IX above.

XI. If an enquiry subsequent to sale, the purchaser shall be bound to be of satisfied necessity, he may be required to deposit under the provisions prescribed in clause X again, or to get a surety or guarantor to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due to him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (article 34, schedule 2, Act II of 1865) and registered at the expense of the purchaser if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000.

XII. On the failure of any person to make deposit under clause X or to comply with the regulations under clause XI, or on to execute an agreement and take out licenses as aforesaid, the deposits already made by him in whole and the shop or farm or stall under the notice of the District Officer on the form sent by the Collector or otherwise disposed of by the latter officer.

XIII. Besides the deposit under clause XII will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all cash, rent, or the amount of a loan, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be debited from the loan owing from the re-sale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulting bidder in the same manner as if it were an amount of loan received. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loan by re-sale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the privilege is disposed of otherwise than he re-sold and such deposit remaining due to Government is compared with the original sale.

XIV. The purchaser of the privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for defaulters of the venditores not such loans, though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

XV. The deposit referred to in clause X or clause XI, or the loan may be, will be taken as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license. If the defaulter fails to execute an agreement, it may be applied towards the last instalments of the loan payable by the defaulter.

The houses used under the above clauses will be liable to the following general conditions common to all shops and opium houses and the special conditions mentioned below.

General Conditions applicable to all Akhari and Opium Licenses

1. Contract suppliers of country opium are prohibited from holding within their contract areas any interest in the retail vend of opium or in the retail sale of opium-leaf, opium or opium-leaf, drugs, sugar and honey, and from employing any person who has such interest. This prohibition does not extend to the wholesale supply of foreign liquor or of distilled spirit to licensed vendors, nor does it prevent dealers from holding an interest in the retail sale of country opium or areas other than those for which they have been granted the supply contract. There is no objection to contract suppliers holding opium and opium shops either within or without their contract areas.

2. The license holder, whether under any shop or opium license may be required as will be specified by the Collector within time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to enhanced powers) of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs within those limits is prohibited.

3. Sales must be conducted in a suitable building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. If there are houses or communities between the depot or shop and any adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept locked at night. In the case of street shops and houses in Muzaffargarh, as towns having a population of 50,000 and over the shop premises shall have no doors except into the main street; there shall be no possible means of egress or ingress to any other quarters; the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the shop shall be used as a place of residence only by the vendor and his family or members.

* Deposits may be in cash or other approved security.

* Includes Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge.

which arrives. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be paid to the lessee. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion allow sales to continue pending its sale to other persons of the privilege.

21. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

22. Satisfaction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will bind on the licensee—

(A) If the licensee—

(i) Forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and results in either disposal of the privilege or the risk of the licensee.

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rest for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is annulled under this condition.

23.—For continuing breaches of a license, enhancing fines may be imposed.

24. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the ^{Abolition} Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the termination of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

25. Licensees are bound to report to the Divisional Officer all increases which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, storage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the ^{Abolition} Act, laws or of engagements entered into by them and to comply with the Divisional Officer's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No person who has been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the storage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission.

26. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abolition and Customs Departments are absolutely prohibited.

27. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be assignable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such conversion, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

28. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the ^{Abolition} Act, laws and, if so required by the Collector as any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their licenses for cancellation or for the issue of fresh ones.

Conditions applicable to Tolly Licensees.

1. The privileges conferred extend only to the sale of tolly.

2. Tolly required for sale should be drawn under separate tree-tapping licenses to be obtained under the tree-tax rules from tolly trees in the tract in which the shop is situated or in any other tract in which the rates of tree-tax are not lower, subject to the sanction of the officer granting tree-tapping permits.

3. No tolly except the produce of trees, for the tapping of which a license has been issued, shall be kept in the shop, offered for sale or sold.

4. Tree-tapping licenses must be taken out and the duty spent within a reasonable period to be fixed by the Collector.

5. The Collector will fix the maximum number of shops to be entered in original applications for tree-tapping licenses.

6. Tolly may be imported from Native States for sale in tolly shops in the case of the following districts—

From His Highness the Nizam's Dominions into Bellary on payment of a duty of one anna six paise per gallon and from Native States into the Cochin State of the Malabar district on payment of a duty of one anna per gallon.

7. Tolly shopkeepers in districts adjoining the Mysore territory will also be allowed to tap trees in Mysore for the supply of tolly to their shops or payment of tree-tax into British territories. Tolly shopkeepers in British territory adjoining the Bangalore State will be allowed to tap trees in the State on payment of tree-tax. Similarly those in the Bangalore State will be allowed to tap trees in the adjoining British territory.

8. The licensee is entitled to the free use of any trees.

9. Arrangements for tapping private trees must be made with the owner thereof and tree tax as the prescribed rates paid thereon.

10. The licensee shall be responsible to Government for all payments of instalments of tree-tax or amount of tree-tapping licenses granted, or for any application in his own name or in the name of his nominee under this condition or for both therein and in the rules relating thereto.

11. The distribution of spirits from tolly is absolutely prohibited.

12. Fines for the transport of tolly from shops to other places will be levied, at the discretion of the officer concerned, in the Cochin State of Malabar.

13. No second tolly, even if it be the produce of marked trees or which licenses have been paid, shall be kept or sold in the shop, nor shall any spent tolly be mixed or allowed to be mixed with unmarked tolly drawn from trees marked for the shop after the shop or estate is.

Dated at Revenue (Special Branch),
Madras, 15th July 1909.

C. N. COTTERELL,
Sd. Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO PART D

22

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 329

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1908.

[Figure 10.10.10]

MADRAS CENTRAL THIRUWANKAM (LIMITED)

Heads of Management

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao Arangal, B.A., President.
The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahmood Bahadur, Vice-President.
The Hon'ble P. Thangayya Chettyar Arangal, B.A., Rao Sahib.
MahaG Harma, Esq.
Sir V. C. Desikachary, Esq., Secretary.

Affairs, Theory and Structures

The Board of Management have the pleasure to submit an audited statement of the affairs of the Modern Credit Union Bank (Limited) for the year ended 30th June 2002

The net profit of the year amounts to		Rs. A.	P.
Rs. 1,000	0	0	0
This was the Board of Mine agents have dealt with as follows:-			
Transferred to Treasury Dept. as per Rule No. 17	1,000	0	0
Allocated to Assistant Secretary as per Rule No. 17	700	0	0
To payment of dividend for the year at 10 per cent. per annum	3,000	10	0
Balance	3,000	10	0
Total		6,550	0

Out of the balance of Rs. 2,406-25-8 the Board of Management recommended that a bonus of 2 per cent. be paid on those shares in respect of which share capital deposits have been paid prior to 30th June 1909. This will amount Rs. 50, leaving Rs. 2,356-25-8 which the Board recommended should be added to Rs. 2,000-0-0 kept apart as Dividend Redemption Fund.

Share capital.—All the 10 shares originally issued having been taken up prior to 19th June 1908, 15½ new shares were issued. Even though the floating was not effected in the company, applications for 174 shares (17 old shares applying for 51 shares and 28 exchange premium for 72 shares) were received. Each of the 10 applicants was allotted one share by the Board.

Transfer of shares.—Seven shares were transferred during the year; two of them were sold at a premium of 50 per cent. as a result of the large demand for shares.

Change in the Board of Management.—All the members of the Board retired under Rule No. 13, and all of them were re-elected except Mr. F. V. Gooding, Albany, N.Y., in whose place Mr. Nels H. Henn, Duane Collector, was elected.

Florida.—The Board of Management begs to thank the Registrar Mr. K. Ramakrishnan Iyer, B.A., and the Special Deputy Collector Mr. K. Vignayagobalan Chettiar, B.A., for the interest shown by them in the welfare of this tank and for their continued help.

(the value of the Board.)

V. O. DESHCHANSKY,
Director

MADRAS, 10th July 1968.
 II-52-9

**AUDIT ORDER BY THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES,
MADRAS, DATED 20th JULY 1936, REF. NO. G. NO. 1174 OF 1936.**

The accounts of the Madras Central Urban Bank (Limited) for the year ending 30th June have been audited in detail by the deputed Deputy Auditor, and he has forwarded the audited three statements: (a) Receipts and Disbursements in the year; (b) Profit and Loss Account for the year; (c) Assets and Liabilities as the 30th June. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 6,255-1-2. Under the by-laws, one-fourth thereof, Rs. 1,563-13-4, belongs to the Reserve Fund. Adding eight paise retained in the general funds last year, the total due is Rs. 1,563-14-0. The Bank will please pay this amount into the Post Office. Under by-law 17, Rs. 781-14-6 being the one-eighth of the net profit should be paid to the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary as the Board might direct. The balance of Rs. 1,669-8-8 is available for distribution as dividends or otherwise according to the desires of the Bank.

2. During the year under report the Bank has successfully developed. The volume of transactions has greatly increased. Every application for a loan has been met with reasonable promptitude. The Registrar must help fully acknowledge that, in the department is responsible for the work of advice and administration, the Central Bank is the institution responsible for financing the several societies started and that, but for the Bank, the progress in the co-operative movement would be relatively unsteady—hence a type of the results now achieved. The Bank is in an excellent and sound condition, and all its funds are amply covered and the profits are ample to develop them. For the valuable assistance given, the Registrar tender his best thanks to the Board of Directors and especially to the Secretary Mr. V. C. Desikachari, A.C., for his able prompt and sympathetic management and for his constant readiness at all times to help the movement.

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies,
Madras, 21st July 1936

S. RAMACHANDRA ROUP,
Registrar.

**STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE MADRAS CENTRAL URBAN BANK (LIMITED),
Receipts and Disbursements UP to 30th June 1935**

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Share capital	2,400	0 0	Deposits returned	1,14,266	0 0
Share capital deposits	16,000	0 0	Other borrowings paid off	6,000	0 0
Fund deposits	4,65,084	12 11	Interest paid	6,953	0 0
Other borrowings	29,806	0 0	Loans disbursed	4,21,000	0 0
Extensive and transfer fees	284	0 0	Amortisation charges	381	12 11
Loans repaid	1,44,460	0 0	Outstanding charges	350	83 0
Interest on loans	17,660	14 0	Dividends	389	0 0
Profit interest and miscellaneous	333	0 7	Payment out of profits to—		
Total	5,00,734	1 11	(a) Reserve Fund	364	15 4
Add closing balance	1,990	24 10	(b) Dividend	745	0 0
			(c) Reserve to Secretary	573	7 4
				1,671	0 0
			Total	6,61,740	0 0
			Add closing balance	6,546	7 3
Grand total	6,61,696	3 0	Grand total	6,61,696	0 0

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th June 1936.

Assets.			Liabilities.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Loans outstanding	4,61,700	0 0	Share capital	2,400	0 0
Interest on loans pending realisation	8,165	14 5	Share capital deposits	16,000	0 0
Closing balance	8,999	7 3	Fund deposits	4,28,033	12 11
Reserve Fund of last financial year	778	11 9	Other borrowings	10,000	0 0
			Interest pending payments	12,350	0 0
			Amortisation charges pending payment	381	12 11
			Balance of Reserve Fund not paid into the Post Office Savings Bank	0	0 0
			Deduction Equalisation Fund	404	14 11
			Net Profit	6,255	1 2
			Reserve Fund in the Mysore Post Office Savings Bank	770	11 9
4,79,674	1 9		4,79,674	3 0	

Statement of Profits and Loss for the Year Ending 31st June 1900.

Profit.		Loss.	
Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Income account—			
(a) Received during the year ..	17,840 14 6	Dividend paid ..	1,523 4 0
(b) Pending realization of the end of the year ..	5,511 14 5	Pending payment ..	11,320 8 8
			<u>12,843 12 8</u>
Total ..	<u>23,351 15 1</u>		
(c) Deduct amount pending realization at the commencement of the year ..	5,142 12 8		
			<u>18,209 2 3</u>
Balance and Transfer from ..	51,788 18 10	Profit on sale of shares ..	185 12 14
Paid Interest and Dividends ..	41 8 8	Profit on sale of shares ..	185 12 14
			<u>370 24 6</u>
Total ..	<u>51,829 4 12</u>		
			<u>38,579 4 12</u>



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1900.

[Price, 4 pms.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

DATE.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature.				Maximum Air Temp in Shade in Fahren.	Sun-Ship.	Wind.		Depth of Rain.	Cloudy Sky.	English Rainfall.	General Weather.
		Observed.		Observed.				Force and Direction.	Force and Direction.				
		Observed.		Observed.									
		Day.	Night.	Max.	Min.								
Aug. 1st .. Mon.	59.115	81.5	70.5	10.0	42.5	122.0	01	S.W., by S.	115	0.01	20	4.4	Fine with some light drizzle.
2d .. Tues.	59.115	82.0	70.0	11.0	35.0	120.0	01	S.W., by S.	115	0.01	20	4.4	Fine with some light drizzle.
3d .. Wed.	59.115	82.0	70.0	11.0	35.0	120.0	01	S.W., by S.	115	0.01	20	4.4	Fine with some light drizzle.
4th .. Thurs.	59.115	82.0	70.0	11.0	35.0	120.0	01	S.W., by S.	115	0.01	20	4.4	Fine with some light drizzle.
5th .. Fri.	59.115	82.0	70.0	11.0	35.0	120.0	01	S.W., by S.	115	0.01	20	4.4	Fine with some light drizzle.
6th .. Sat.	59.115	82.0	70.0	11.0	35.0	120.0	01	S.W., by S.	115	0.01	20	4.4	Fine with some light drizzle.
7th .. Sun.	59.115	82.0	70.0	11.0	35.0	120.0	01	S.W., by S.	115	0.01	20	4.4	Fine with some light drizzle.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer, are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The column of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is seven feet from the ground. The wind, rain, and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 58.94 inches, the average for the same period being 21.49 inches.

**ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS of MADRAS in July 1908,
compared with the average of past years.**

Mean Value of	1908.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29.745	0.042 above	29.703
Temperature of air	82.8	0.7 below	83.5
Do. of insolation	77.6	1.0 above	78.6
Percentage of humidity	74	0	65
Wettest calor level in shade	126.0	17.3 below	108.7
Maximum in shade	94.7	0.6	95.3
Minimum in shade	73.0	1.0	74.0
Do. on grass	79.0	0.9	79.9
Rainfall in inches in sixteen days	4.85	0.08 above	5.93
Do. same January 1st to thirty-three days	27.97	12.46	15.51
General direction of wind	S.W. by W.	1 point W.	S.W.
Daily velocity in miles	183	48 below	135
Percentage of cloudy sky	65	0	71
Do. of bright scudals	23.0	10.0	13.0

DURATION and QUANTITY of the Wind from different points

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles
North.	2	10	East.	1	10	South.	28	154	West.	48	160
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	3	24	S. by W.	31	158	W. by N.	48	162
N. N. E.	2	6	E. S. E.	3	24	S. S. W.	38	188	W. N. W.	57	228
N. E. by N.	..	..	E. E. by E.	5	40	S. W. by S.	42	258	S. W. by W.	17	112
S. E.	..	..	S. E.	8	60	S. W.	64	328	N. W.	16	48
N. E. by E.	..	..	S. E. by S.	22	164	S. W. by W.	102	402	N. W. by N.	0	0
E. S. E.	1	6	S. S. E.	11	84	W. S. W.	80	427	N. S. W.	0	0
E. by E.	..	..	S. by E.	40	260	W. by S.	107	615	N. by W.	0	0

There was slight calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above combination is represented by a S.W. by W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 11½ miles.

A fresh to strong monsoon was blowing across the Peninsula during nearly the whole of the period. Rainfall was 1 inch above the average, and both maximum and minimum temperatures were about 1° below normal. Temperatures exceeding 100° F. were recorded at Madras on two days, the 10th and 16th of the month. On the 1st maximum was 94° F. or 15° below the average.

Madras Observatory, 6th August 1908.

B. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1909.

[PART II. 3200.]

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

The following report on the working of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act (II of 1894) and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act (III of 1895) during the year 1907-1908, with the appended statements, is published for general information.

2. *Statement I (Appointments made under sections 8, 10 and 11 of Madras Act III of 1895 during the year 1907-1908).*—This shows that out of 6,856 appointments, 2,456 were given to strangers, as there were no competent men in the hereditary families. The corresponding figures for 1905-1907 were 5,129 and 2,548.

3. *Statement II (Penalments inflicted under sections 7, 8 and 9 of Madras Act III of 1895 during the year 1907-1908).*—There is a decrease in the number of penalments inflicted during the year, which is satisfactory.

4. *Statement III (Suits filed and disposed of under section 13 of Madras Act III of 1895 in hereditary districts).*—The number of suits pending at the close of 1907-1908 was 96 against 73 at its beginning. The increase is accounted for by the larger number of suits filed in the year.

5. *Statement IV (Appeals to District Officers against penalments under sections 7 and 9, Act III of 1895).*—This calls for no remarks.

6. *Statement V (Appeals to the District Collector against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits).*—The decrease in the number of appeals pending at the close of the year is satisfactory.

7. *Statement VI (Appeals to the Board against penalments under Act III of 1895).*—Only one appeal out of 129 was pending at the close of the year. The orders of the local officers were confirmed in the majority of cases.

8. *Statement VII (Appeals to the Board against orders of appointments and against suit decisions during 1907-1908).*—Only four appeals out of 185 were pending at the close of the year. The decisions of the lower courts were upheld in the majority of cases.

9. *Statement VIII (Proprietary estates which Act II of 1894 has been introduced and in which the establishment has been created).—*The progress made in reviving village establishments in proprietary estates is shown in Appendix VIII. The total number of estates in which revision was completed up to the end of 1907-1908 was 1,858 against 1,811 for 1906-1907. No villages have been sanctioned for the districts noted in the margin, pending the completion of the enfranchisement of village service lands in them.

Katun	Chingleput
Guntur	Tadipatri
Nellore	Salem

10. (a) *Statement IX (Appointments under sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Act II of 1894 during 1907-1908).*

(b) *Statement X (Promotions of Village officers under Act II of 1894 during 1907-1908).*

(c) *Statement XI (Promotions of Proprietors under Act II of 1894 during 1907-1908).*

(d) *Statement XII (Appeals to Collectors under sections 11 (5), 16 (4) and 24 of Act II of 1894 during 1907-1908).*

(e) *Statement XIII (Appeals to the Board under sections 11, 15, 16 and 24 of Act II of 1894 for 1907-1908).—*These call for no remarks.

11. *Statement XIV (a) and (b).—Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Proprietary Estate Village Service Fund for the year ending 31st March 1908.—*The receipts and charges of the fund consist of the items detailed in statements forming appendices XIV (a) and (b). The cost of enfranchisement is met in the first instance from the Provincial revenues and subsequently recovered from each district fund as funds permit. The receipts of the district funds during the year were Rs. 5,88,335-2-6 against Rs. 2,62,067 in the previous year. The opening balance was Rs. 1,92,871-15-4, the charges were 3,35,921-10-6 against Rs. 1,89,189 in 1906-1907, and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,76,788-5-10.

12. *Statement XV (Enfranchisement operations).—*The enquiry in connection

	Village service land	Total number of villages
Guntur	29	1,158
Katun	54	478
Guntur	73	162
Nellore	157	1,071
Tadipatri	321	396
Salem	7	918
Salem	754	1,847
	1,009	6,236

with the enfranchisement operations have been completed in all districts except those noted in the margin and title-deeds are being issued in them.

13. *Reference to the Board under section 18 of Act III of 1895.—*There was only one reference to the Board. It was disposed of within the year.

14. *General remarks.—*The Board observes that Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 worked satisfactorily on the whole during the year under report.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chennai, and July 1909.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTENHAM,
Secretary.

APPENDICES.

Part I.—Nakua Borough Village Office Act III of 1903.

SCHEDULE I.—Appointments made under sections 6, 10 and 11 of Nakua Act III of 1903 during the year 1907-1908.

C.	District.	Number of appointments made.			Was list of names in which the appointment under sections 10 and 11 was.			
		Under section 6.	Under section 10.	Total.	Marked.	Entered.	Strong.	Total.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Government Village.								
Hawke and Mangrove	In subsidiary districts	4	4	8	210	11	31	142
	In non subsidiary districts	115	..	115	75	14	106	499
	Total ..	119	4	123	285	25	137	641
Kororua	In subsidiary districts	9	4	13	101	21	121	243
	In non subsidiary districts	150	..	150	41	25	204	594
	Total ..	159	4	163	142	46	325	837
Takapua	In subsidiary districts	3	4	7	408	121	104	633
	In non subsidiary districts .. ..	..	..	..	51	23	108	182
	Total ..	3	4	7	459	143	212	815
Valde	In subsidiary districts	4	9	13	451	127	175	753
	In non subsidiary districts	101	..	101	35	19	204	444
	Total ..	105	9	114	486	146	379	1,197
Whangarei in subsidiary districts .. ..	.. ..	6	3	9	21	30	24	75
Total of office in Government villages ..	.. ..	31	26	57	1,201	404	531	2,136
	Total ..	194	39	233	2,113	475	713	3,301
Proprietary District.								
Hawke and Mangrove	In subsidiary districts	42	..	42	30	74	26	142
	In non subsidiary districts .. ..	..	..	..	2	0	0	2
	Total ..	42	..	42	32	74	26	144
Takapua	In subsidiary districts	22	1	23	175	42	14	231
	In non subsidiary districts .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Total ..	22	1	23	176	42	14	232
Whangarei in subsidiary districts .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waima in subsidiary districts .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	27	40	67
Waima in subsidiary districts .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	0	..	0
Kororua and Takapua	In subsidiary districts	19	4	23	37	21	54	112
	In non subsidiary districts .. ..	..	..	..	0	..	1	1
	Total ..	19	4	23	37	21	55	113
Other places falling under clause 8 of section 8 of subsidiary districts .. ..	.. ..	0	..	0	10	11	11	32
Total of office in Proprietary villages ..	.. ..	112	4	116	475	178	179	832
	Total ..	306	4	310	2,588	653	892	3,133
Grand total of office ..								
Government villages and in Proprietary villages ..	.. ..	126	30	156	4,513	610	801	5,924
.. ..	.. ..	179	..	179	351	140	1,003	1,554
	Grand total ..	305	30	335	4,864	750	1,804	6,418

STATEMENT II.—Penalties inflicted under sections 7, 8 and 9 of Marine Act 181 of 1890 during the year 1907-1908—cont.

Offence.	Fines imposed by				Number of persons suspended by			Number of persons detained or removed by			Total number of penalties by			
	Tribunals and District Commissioners under section 7 (3)		District Collectors and District Commissioners under section 8 (3)		District Collectors under section 9 (3)	People's Juries under section 8	Tribunals and District Collectors under section 7 (3)	People's Juries under section 8	Tribunals and District Collectors under sections 7 and 9	District Collectors and District Commissioners under sections 7 and 9	People's Juries under section 8 (3)	Total		
	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Proprietary Estates—cont.														
Telegrams in boundary districts	11	..	5	0 0 10	..	4	1	..	3	..	10	1	14	
Maps in boundary districts	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plans in boundary districts	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stocks in boundary districts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Removal of whole trees { in boundary districts	25	4 3 4	7	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
{ in non-boundary districts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25	4 3 4	7	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Other offences falling under clause 2 of section 8 in boundary districts	10	5 31 0	0	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Total Proprietary estates { in boundary districts	51	10 10 4	14	30 0 10	..	14	3	..	20	..	10	1	24	
{ in non-boundary districts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	51	10 10 4	14	30 0 10	..	14	3	..	20	..	10	1	24	
Grand total of offences { in boundary districts	4,415	5,714 18 0	1,810	2,104 33 0	..	5,007	8	..	808	..	6,056	2	10,485	
{ in non-boundary districts	2,419	3,978 28 0	700	1,410 31 0	..	448	..	..	104	..	4,569	..	4,720
Total	13,619	17,645 4 31	2,510	3,514 33 0	..	5,455	8	..	912	..	10,625	2	15,205	

STATISTICAL TABLE III.—Sales filed and disposed of under section 12 of Mead's Act III of 1895 in judicial districts during 1900-1902.

District.	Number of sales pending on 1st April 1900			Number of sales filed between 1st April 1900 and 31st March 1901			Total number of sales for disposal			Disposal of			
	Per return.	Per advertisement.	Total.	Per return.	Per advertisement.	Total.	Per return.	Per advertisement.	Total.	Number of sales disposed of as per report.			
										Per return.	Under section 12 (1) of Mead's Act.	Under section 12, subsection 2.	As disposed under section 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrate's Districts.													
Madras and Malabar	0	..	0	40	..	40	21	..	21	0	0	0	0
Bombay	14	..	14	21	4	25	32	4	36	0	0	21	0
Calcutta .. ..	..	..	..	7	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Punjab .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14	..	14	68	6	74	53	4	57	0	0	32	0
Police stations and Districts in Government Ryots.													
Coimbatore	0	4	4	0	0	4	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	0	4	4	0	0	4	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
Total of sales and returns in Government Ryots.													
.. ..	0	4	4	0	0	4	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
Magistrate's Districts.													
Madras and Malabar	0	0	0	20	0	20	40	0	40	0	0	0	0
Bombay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	0	0	0	20	0	20	40	0	40	0	0	0	0

* Year with issue.

STATEMENT III.—Suits filed and disposed of under section 13 of Kansas Act XII of 1905 in judicial districts during 1907-1908—cont.

Cases.	Number suits pending on 1st April 1907			Number of suits filed between 1st April 1907 and 22d March 1908.			Total number of suits for disposal.			Disposed of.			
	For office.	For venire-waiver.	Total.	For office.	For venire-waiver.	Total.	For office.	For venire-waiver.	Total.	Number of suits disposed or rejected.			
										For default.	Under section 13, (b) previous (1).	Under section 13, subsection 2.	By dismissal under section 14.
I.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Plaints and answers returned.</i>													
On motion	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
On answer	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
On return	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
On verdict	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
On judgment	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
On appeal	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
On writ	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Total of suits in Proprietary action.</i>	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Total of suits in Proprietary action.</i>	11	19	30	40	50	90	100	110	210	10	5	10	5
<i>Grand total of suits in Proprietary action.</i>	12	20	32	41	51	92	101	111	211	11	6	11	6

Note.—Suits filed for both "office" and "venue-waiver" are included under each of "office."

* From withdrawal.

Statu quo III—Sells filed and disposed of under section 12 of Malheur Act III of 1905 in boundary districts during 1907-1908—and

[illegible]

STATEMENT IV.—Appeals to District Officers against punishments under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1900 including those pending on the 1st April 1901—cont.

Officer.	Number of appeals against fines by							Number of appeals against punishments by						
	Talukdars and Deputy Talukdars			Districtal Officers				Civil and Criminal Officers			Magistrates			
	In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1901.	In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1901.		In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1901.	In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1901.	
	Reversed or modified.	Not Reversed		Reversed or modified.	Not Reversed			Reversed or modified.	Not Reversed		Reversed or modified.	Not Reversed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Magistrate District—cont.														
Barrack
Taluk in boundary districts
Revenue of which some villages in boundary districts
Total orders in District
Magistrate District—cont.														
Grand total of orders by District Magistrate
Magistrate District—cont.														
Total

Statement IV.—Appeals to District Offices against punishments under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1905 including those pending on the 1st April 1908—cont.

Office.	Number of appeals against punishments or sentences by						Total number of appeals.			
	District Officers.			Magistrates.			In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1908.	Total.
	In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1908.	In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1908.	In which the original orders were			
	Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Government Villages.										
Bombay and Nagpur.	{ In boundary districts		50	2	50	1	4	10	110	171
	{ In non-boundary districts		9	48	57	55	14	70	25	211
Total	59	150	107	2	107	59	24	180	135	456
Karnataka	{ In boundary districts		10	32	42	33	67	151	46	217
	{ In non-boundary districts		3	34	37	34	33	67	3	101
Total	13	66	79	66	77	67	100	218	49	318
Malabar	{ In boundary districts		4	2	6	5	17	4	4	31
	{ In non-boundary districts		5	1	6	11	9	6	1	23
Total	9	3	12	3	17	16	26	10	5	54
Verka	{ In boundary districts		1	3	4	5	6	6	1	15
	{ In non-boundary districts		1	1	2	1	1	4	1	9
Total	2	4	6	4	6	6	7	10	2	24
Magistrate in boundary districts										
Total office in Government villages.	12	108	120	3	123	123	151	245	30	519
	20	30	50	1	51	51	61	141	20	311
Total	32	138	170	4	174	174	212	386	50	830
Magistrate in non-boundary districts.										
Bombay and Nagpur.	{ In boundary districts		10	3	13	11	13	13	1	34
	{ In non-boundary districts		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
Total	11	4	15	4	15	12	14	14	2	40

TABLE IV.—Appeals to District Offices against proceedings under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1936 including those pending on the 1st April 1938—cont.

Office	Number of appeals against decisions or orders by						Total number of appeals			
	District Offices			Proprietors			In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1938.	Total
	In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1938.	In which the original orders were		Pending on 1st April 1938.	In which the original orders were			
	Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.		
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Proprietary Estates—cont.										
Revenue		4						4		4
Votes in boundary districts										
Revenue of whole town villages in boundary districts	8	4					7	4	2	21
Total offices in Proprietary	12	18	1				20	20	2	42
in non-boundary districts										
a Total	12	18	1				20	20	2	42
Grand total of offices in Government villages and Proprietary villages	20	101	54	2			141	106	50	297
	20	35	16				44	24	22	91
Total	40	136	70	2			185	130	72	388

Statement V.—Appeals to the District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1907-1908.

Appeals pending on 30th April 1907 which were in															Appeals filed during the year in regard to										Total number of appeals for Appeal.					
Office.		Departmental orders of appointments.		Decisions in suits.		Total.	Increase, or decrease, in suits under section 5.		Appeals made in course of prosecution.		Decisions in suits.		Total.	Number of appeals made under section 4.	Appointments made in course of prosecution.		Decisions in suits.		Total.											
				For officers.	For non-officials.						For officers.	For non-officials.					For officers.	For non-officials.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20											
Government Taluqas.																														
Bachchan and Begun (In boundary districts)	2	0	1	3	4	28	31	..	35	6	40	38	2	40																
	40	..	..	40	140	100	..	..	140	140	120	..	..	260										
Total	42	0	1	43	144	128	31	..	175	146	160	38	2	300																
Karnam (In boundary districts)	8	0	..	8	10	40	31	..	41	10	51	30	..	81																
	8	..	..	8	20	16	..	..	26	40	25	..	..	65										
Total	16	0	..	16	30	56	31	..	67	50	76	30	..	146																
Talipara in boundary districts	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	3									
Talipara in non-boundary districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Regal in boundary districts	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2							
Regal in non-boundary districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	0	0	0	0	14	17	1	..	21	10	31	1	..	32																
Total	66	10	1	77	178	191	64	1	235	156	191	69	2	404																
Private Taluqas and Revenue.																														
Chitla in boundary districts	..	0	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2												
Chitla in non-boundary districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Chitla in boundary districts	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	4												
Chitla in non-boundary districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Chitla in boundary districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Chitla in non-boundary districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Other states	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2					
Total	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	..	6	..	6	3	..	9														
Grand total of all offices and villages	8	20	2	30	164	198	65	2	241	166	197	70	4	413																
Government Taluqas	66	10	1	77	178	191	64	1	235	156	191	69	2	404																
Total	74	30	3	107	242	306	70	3	271	172	202	73	6	422																

STATEMENT V.—Appeals to the District Collector against departmental orders of appointment and against decisions in suits during 1937-1938—cont.

Offices	Appeals pending up to April 1937, which related to			Appeals filed during the year in respect of						Total number of appeals for disposal				
	Departmental orders of appoint- ments	Decisions in suits		Suits on appeals under section 2	Appoint- ments in cases of transfers	Decisions in suits		Total		Suits on appeals under section 2	Appoint- ments in cases of transfers	Decisions in suits		Total
		For offices	For non- offices			For offices	For non- offices					For offices	For non- offices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Proportional Estate														
Commission and Mortgage in boundary districts
Revenue
Transfer in boundary districts
Transfer in boundary districts
Transfer in boundary districts
Revenue of whole town villages in boundary districts
Other offices (viz. under rule 2 of section 2 in boundary villages
Offices in boundary districts
Total
Village Affairs and Revenue														
Commission in boundary districts
Transfer in boundary districts
Revenue in boundary districts
Total
Grand total of offices and suits in Proportional estate
Grand total of offices and suits in boundary districts
Revenue
Transfer
Revenue
Total

* Includes five cases forwarded for action by the District Officer.

STATEMENT V—Appeals to the District Collector against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1907-1908—cont.

Offices.		Apparatus dependent on										Apparatus pending on 1st April 1904 which remain so					
		Number of apparatus dismounted.		Number of apparatus divided in favour of								Total of apparatus on 1st April 1904.	Parallels of apparatus on 1st April 1904.	Parallels in use		Total.	
				Apparatus in use.				Apparatus in reserve.						Parallels in use.	Parallels in reserve.		
				For details.	For details.	In use in the office.	In use in the office.	In use in the office.	In use in the office.	In use in the office.	In use in the office.						
18	12	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
Government Patents																	
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28		
In boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
In non boundary districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total		2	4	6	8</												

STATEMENT VI.—Appeals to the Board against prohibitions under section 7 of Act III of 1905 (1905-1906).

Where.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1907 which related to			Appeals in progress during the year which related to			Total of appeals pending on 1st April 1907 and of those pending during the year which related to			Appeals disposed of in regard to										Appeals pending on 1st April 1908 which related to		
										Excesses.					Defendants.							
	Resolutions.	Repealed or dissolved.	Total.	Excesses.	Repealed or dissolved.	Total.	Excesses.	Repealed or dissolved.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of on motion (1st).	Number rejected as time barred.	Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of on motion (2nd).	Number rejected as time barred.	Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.	Total.	Resolutions.	Repealed or dissolved.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Madras Presidency.																						
Madras and Merc. Resolutions.	3	0	3	4	11	15	4	45	49	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	
Resolutions.	1	0	1	7	10	17	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	4	0	4	11	21	32	4	80	84	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	
Excesses.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Resolutions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Defendants.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Appeals in Proprietary Estates.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total of Appeals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madras and Merc. Resolutions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Resolutions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	4	0	4	11	21	32	4	80	84	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	

Statement VII.—Appeals to the Board against departmental orders of appointment and against all decisions under Act III of 1885 during 1907-1908.

Offices.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1907 standing in				Appeals preferred during the year to appeal to				Total of appeals pending on 30 April 1907 and those preferred during the year.				
	Dismissed orders of appoint- ment.	Decisions in order		Total	Dismissed orders of appoint- ment.	Decisions in order of appointment		Total	Dismissed orders of appoint- ment.	Appeals pending on 30th April 1907	Decisions in order of appointment		Total
		For officers	For men in supply			For officers	For men in supply				For officers	For men in supply	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Government Employees.													
Madras Messengers	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
{ Temporary	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
{ Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telegraph (non-life)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of offices in Government Messengers	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
{ Temporary	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
{ Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other offices and messengers.													
Postmen (temporary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postmen (permanent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of offices and messengers in Government	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
{ Temporary	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
{ Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Statement VII—Appeals to the Board against departmental orders of appointment and against exit decisions under Act III of 1895 during 1907-1908—cont.

Offices.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1907 relating to				Appeals preferred during the year in respect to						Total of appeals pending on 1st April 1907 and those preferred during the year.					
	Departmental orders of appoint- ment.	Decisions in suits		Total.	Resigns appoint- ments.	Appoints order in cases of resignation.	Decisions in suits		Total.	Resigns appoint- ments.	Appoints order in cases of resignation.	Decisions in suits		Total.		
		For office.	For non- conformity.				Office.	Non- conformity.				Office.	Non- conformity.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Popularity Section.																
Carpenters		
Electricians and Plumbers		
Electricians		
Telegraph		
Boards		
Trains		
Trains officers		
Total	7	3	10	..	..	14	17	..	..	..	21	21	45	
Grand total of offices in Government and Proprietary villages																
Boarding		
Boarding		
Total	3	20	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VII.—Appeals to the Board against departmental orders of appointment and against self-discipline under Act III of 1860 during 1907-1908—cont.

Officer.	Rank of (rank treated as)		Disposal of								Appeals pending on 1st April 1908.					Total.
			Number of appeals decided in favour of							Total of appeals in 16, 17 and 18.	Rescinded appeals.	Appeals made at close of session.	Discontinue in suits			
	As last made under section 42.	As last treated.	Appellants in			Respondents in			Total.				Orders.	Suits.		
			Suits for salaries.	Suits for arrears of pay.	Other suits.	Suits for salaries.	Suits for arrears of pay.	Other suits.						Orders.	Suits.	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Government Pleaders.																
Bombay and { Bombay Pleaders {	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ Non-Bombay }	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Karnataka { Bombay Pleaders {	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ Non-Bombay }	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Madras (Bombay)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total of officers in Government Pleaders	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
{ Bombay Pleaders {	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ Non-Bombay }	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Police officers and Detectives.																
Superintendent (Bombay)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Total of officers and witnesses in Government Pleaders	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
{ Bombay Pleaders {	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ Non-Bombay }	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

Statement VII.—Appeals to the Board against departmental orders of appointment and against writ decisions under Act III of 1893 during 1937-1938—cont.

Office.	Number of cases dismissed		Disposed of										Appeals pending on 1st April 1938.					Total.	
			Number of appeals decided in favour of										Bodies appointed.		Appointments in cases of promotion.		Decisions in favour of		
	As laid down in the orders of the B.		As reversed.		Applicants in			Respondents in			Total of orders 16, 17 and 21.								
					In the interests of the public.			Other cases.	In the interests of the public.										Other cases.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
Provincial Officers.																			
Commissioners (District Officers)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Sub-Commissioners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Deputy Sub-Commissioners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Deputy Magistrates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Deputy Sub-Magistrates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Total	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6					
Other Officers.																			
Deputy Commissioners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Deputy Magistrates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Deputy Sub-Magistrates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Total	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Grand total of orders in Government and Panchayat villages	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9					
Total	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15					

STATISTIX IX.—Approximate under columns 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Act II of 1874 during 1907-1908

[illegible]

STANISLAW K.—Presidents of Village offices during 1907-1908

[illegible]

STATEMENT XI—Purchases of Expenditures During 1937-1938.

Number of properties.	Prescribed by the Collector in the section II of the Act.								Bharucha.
	Amount due by tenants Register number section 2		Fall due in relation the nature of the lease under section 12		Amount due by tenants the nature of the lease under section 11		Total.		
	Number of Bans.	Amount of Bans.	Number of Bans.	Amount of Bans.	Number of Bans.	Amount of Bans.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9	10
1		100		100		100		200	

Statement XII—Appals under sections 11 (5), 16 (5) and 24 of Act II of 1894 during 1902-1908

District.	Number of appraisals against value of appraised goods assessed 11, 16 of the Act.			Appraisals against fees by						Appraisals against transportation.			Appraisals against drawback or remission.			Appraisals against (1) the cost of appraisal and (2) value.			
	Original value assessed.	Value assessed.	Fees.	Provisions.			Personal effects.			Original value assessed.	Value assessed.	Fees.	Original value assessed.	Value assessed.	Fees.	Total number of appraisals pending on 1st April 1908.	Original value assessed.	Value assessed.	Fees payable on 1st April 1908.
				Original value assessed.	Value assessed.	Fees.	Original value assessed.	Value assessed.	Fees.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Canton	2	10	10	2	10	10	2	10	10	2	10	10	2	10	10	2	10	10	10
Kanton	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Trinidad	2	12	2	2	12	2	2	12	2	2	12	2	2	12	2	2	12	2	2
Delapan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	10	24	18	10	24	18	10	24	18	10	24	18	10	24	18	10	24	18	18

STATEMENT XIII.—Appals to the Board against orders passed under sections 11 (5), 15, 16 and 24 of Act II of 1901 during 1907-1908

Officer.	Number of appeals against orders of appointment under section 11 (5) of the Act.			Appals against orders by					
				Proprietors.			Bachelors-officers.		
	Original order as issued or modified.	Original order altered.	Pending on 1st April 1909.	Original order as issued or modified.	Original order as modified.	Pending on 1st April 1909.	Original order as issued or modified.	Original order as modified.	Pending on 1st April 1909.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnam
Headman
Yasam officer
Yasam
Total

Officer.	Appals against								
	Proprietors.				Bachelors-officers.				
	Referred to the Board for consideration.	Original order as issued or modified.	Original order as modified.	Pending on 1st April 1909.	Referred to the Board for consideration.	Original order as issued or modified.	Original order as modified.	Pending on 1st April 1909.	Total number of appeals pending on 1st April 1909.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Karnam
Headman
Yasam officer
Yasam
Total

Officer.	Appals against the orders of appointment under section 11 (5) of the Act.			Appals against orders of appointment under sections 15, 16 and 24 of the Act.					
				Proprietors.			Bachelors-officers.		
	Original order as issued or modified.	Original order as modified.	Pending on 1st April 1909.	Original order as issued or modified.	Original order as modified.	Pending on 1st April 1909.	Original order as issued or modified.	Original order as modified.	Pending on 1st April 1909.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Karnam
Headman
Yasam officer
Yasam
Total

STATEMENT XIV-A showing the receipts of the Proprietary Village Service Fund for the year ending 31st March 1922.

Districts.	Operating balance on 31 April 1921.	Revenue from village services.	Proprietors' contributions to village services.	Cash collected under section 10 of Act 11 of 1914.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. Ls. P.	Rs. Ls. P.	Rs. Ls. P.	Rs. Ls. P.
Gadigla	1,13,866 4 6	..	..	79,468 0 0
Tongyaptem	..	28,700 0 0	..	24,967 4 0
Chikmagal	57,885 15 6	1,21,924 0 0	12,411 25 0	1,08,561 0 0
Kalra	..	..	..	..
Manara	..	..	..	..
Kalra	..	..	..	..
Chikmagal	..	1,018 0 0	..	1,018 0 0
Bandar	..	227 0 0	..	2,058 0 0
Salaya	..	4,435 0 0	..	..
Chikmagal	1,969 21 0	8,812 14 0	..	1,572 0 0
South Arun	..	..	..	..
South Arun	4,750 0 0	37,864 4 10	..	6,300 0 0
Varjara	..	2,700 0 0	140 0 0	3,304 0 0
Chikmagal	..	..	..	72,504 12 30
Madura	..	5,472 0 0	..	14,243 0 0
Chikmagal	..	2,070 0 0	..	15,300 0 0
Chikmagal	8,841 0 0	1,450 10 0	1,072 0 0	6,378 0 0
Salaya	10 4 0	..	..	..
Total	1,91,075 15 4	1,94,894 10 4	15,607 14 0	5,00,740 14 0

Districts.	Interest on deposits.	Chikmagal from general services.	Private contributions from land holders.	Fixed fees and fines.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. Ls. P.	Rs. Ls. P.	Rs. Ls. P.	Rs. Ls. P.	Rs. Ls. P.
Gadigla	3,30,864 10 0
Tongyaptem	2,012 0 0
Chikmagal	2,012 0 0
Kalra
Manara
Kalra
Chikmagal
Bandar
Salaya
Chikmagal
South Arun
South Arun
Varjara
Chikmagal
Madura
Chikmagal
Chikmagal
Salaya
Total	204 11 0	5,00,740 14 10

STATEMENT XIV-B showing the charges of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund for the year ending 31st March 1900.

Estates	Subsidiary	Particulars for the year ending 31st March 1900.	Estimates for the collection of rates and taxes	Original survey	Revised	Control, balance forward, and other charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganges	11	479 10 4	14,100 0 12	14,070 10 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Pratapnagar	11	11	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Madhwa	11	520 0 0	14,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Karna	11	11	11	11	11	11
Ujjain	11	11	11	11	11	11
Madhwa	11	11	11	11	11	11
Chhapra	11	11	11	11	11	11
Amritsar	11	11	11	11	11	11
Bahar	11	11	11	11	11	11
Samal	11	11	11	11	11	11
Chhapra	11	11	11	11	11	11
North Anand	11	11	11	11	11	11
South Anand	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tamra	11	11	11	11	11	11
Chhapra	11	11	11	11	11	11
Madhwa	11	11	11	11	11	11
Pratapnagar	11	11	11	11	11	11
Madhwa	11	11	11	11	11	11
Chhapra	11	11	11	11	11	11
Madhwa	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total	11	1,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

Estates	Subsidiary	Particulars for the year ending 31st March 1900.	Estimates for the collection of rates and taxes	Original survey	Revised	Control, balance forward, and other charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganges	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Pratapnagar	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Madhwa	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Karna	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Ujjain	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Madhwa	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Chhapra	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Amritsar	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Bahar	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Samal	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Chhapra	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
North Anand	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
South Anand	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Tamra	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Chhapra	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Madhwa	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Pratapnagar	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Madhwa	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Chhapra	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Madhwa	11	11 10 0	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Total	11	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0

STATEMENT XV showing the progress of rehabilitation operations up to
21st March 1968

Districts.	Total number of villages in which works are done.	Number of		Schemes (Indonesian & others included).	Number of beneficiaries (thousands).
		Villages in which the agency was employed.	Cases treated (thousands).		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bagan	1,190	1,119	1,021	10	3,898
Bangkok	1,410	1,410	1,234	..	5,105
Chiangmai	411	411	3,494	..	5,771
Siem	719	478	2,434	..	714
Udon	341	43	369	72	..
Udon	1,791	118	..	110	..
Udon	179	179	187	..	879
Amnat	94	94	99	..	201
Salay	98	86	247	..	415
Udon	81	81	437	..	896
Udon .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Udon	2,276	2,276	16,249	..	9,540
Udon	12	29	918	..	210
Udon .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Udon	710	..	Not known.	315	..
Udon	388	847	5,216	1	..
Udon	460	653	5,415	..	9,394
Udon	10	70	911	..	184
Udon	1,717	496	1,841	701	..
Total ..	12,311	10,240	46,554	1,406	32,189



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.)

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1909.

(PART I.)

MADRAS PORT TRUST

AUDIT REPORT FOR 1908-1909.

PORT ST. GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
10th July 1909.

No. O.A. 16/173.

From

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE, Esq., I.C.S.,
Accountant-General, Madras,

AND

F. L. CARVALHO, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Superintendent in charge of Outside Audits,
Auditors of all Madras Port Trust Accounts.

To

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF MADRAS.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to report that the result of our audit of the Revenue and Minor Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for 1908-1909, which was carried out concurrently, was satisfactory.

2. The statements noted on the margin, attached to the Board's Administration

- (i) Comparative statement of revenue receipts and charges.
(ii) Statement of capital, layout and debt.
(iii) Balance statement of Trust's Minor Accounts.

3. During the year under review, two new accounts were added to those of the Trust. They are (1) The Madras Pilgrage Fund Account and (2) The Bider Sellers' Home Charity Account. The former was transferred to the Madras Port Trust

Board with effect from 1st April 1908 under G.O., No. 71, Madras, dated 31st February 1903, and the latter was brought under their control from 1st May 1903 under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in O.S. No. 73 of 1905. These two accounts have also been audited along with the other accounts and the abstracts of their transactions for the year are enclosed.

4. An account for 1908-1909 showing the receipts and disbursements with the opening and closing balances of the Trust's Capital account and the progressive figures relating to Capital Redemption since its commencement is also appended.

5. The following remarks are offered:—

(i) The Extensive Capital balance with the Chief Registrar on the last day of the year under review was Rs. 1,81,615-3-3 exclusive of the debts to suspense amounting to Rs. 50,778-7-3 as shown in the printed account for March 1909. This large balance is due to the fact that in March 1907 a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was drawn from loan funds apparently with a view to prevent the auction from lapsing.

(ii) Under the sanction conveyed in G.O., No. 517, Financial, dated 7th September 1908, a short term loan of Rs. 2,00,000 was received from Government by the Chairman during 1908-1909 and credited to Revenue account under IX. Capital "Loans from Government". Including this amount the total amount provided for by Revenue during 1908-1909 for its contribution works was Rs. 5,84,000.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

A. MONTAGU BRISTOLCKE,

Assistant-General,

F. L. CARVALHO,

Chief Superintendent in charge of Outside Audit.

Asstys.

Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Deposit account for 1908-1909.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance—				Charges—							
Government securities,				Excess of deposits in Government securities	4,000	0	0				
Due in the Bank of	10,000	0	0	Excess of deposits in cash	4,000	0	0				
Madras				Interest paid to depositors	1,300	10	0				
Due in the Post Office	8,400	0	0	Amount credited to the same							
	1,500	0	0	Amount in amount of such							
Receipts—				deposits for National debt							
Deposits in Government	1,700	0	0	and deposits	7,300	0	10				
Securities				Minor interest balance of							
Deposits in cash	3,500	0	0	company deposits retained	4,000	0	0				
Interest received on Government securities	1,000	10	0								
Minor interest	0,000	10	0	Minor interest							
	10,000	10	0	Government securities deposited on account of National debt by depositors	40,000	0	0				
				Government securities deposited on account of National debt by contributors	10,000	0	0				
				Government securities deposited on account of the loan due by officials	1,500	0	0				
				Cash deposited by Finance	4,000	1	4				
				Cash deposited by Contributions							
				Cash deposited by Deposits							
				Port Commissioner	545	0	0				
				Revenue	35	0	0				
				Post Office Savings Bank	500	0	0				
				6. Agricultural Bank	750	0	0				
				7. Mercantile Bank	500	0	0				
				8. Vellore Bank							
Total	19,000	10	0	Total					6,350	1	4
									10,000	10	0

Statement of Receipts and Charges of the President Fund account for 1898-1899

[illegible]

Surveyors of Revenue and Charge of the Disabled Seaman's fund for 1908-1909

	1911. A. D.	1911. A. D.	Receipts.	1911. A. D.	1911. A. D.
Spending balance, with the American Citizens'—					
Institution paper ..	16,349 8 6		By sale of gold on account of Crawford balance ..		7,716 4 0
Cash ..	808 14 30		Government paper in the reality of the American Citizens' ..	21,400 0 0	
Receipts.		32,310 13 16	Cash on the Bank of Mexico ..	100 0 0	
Interest received during the year ..		1,230 6 4			
Total ..		FL339 5 4	Total ..		81,000 0 0

STATEMENT of Receipts and Charges of the Madras Pilgrage Fund account for 1908-1909.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance { Cash	15,000	0	0			
Government securities	83,423	0	0	98,423	0	0
Receipts—						
Pilgrage fees	50,835	0	4			
Boats and boat hire	1,095	0	0			
Fees for shifting berth	1,325	0	0			
Remuneration	200	0	0			
Miscellaneous	630	0	0			
Interest on Government securities	2,835	14	2			
Received from Amusement-Gallery the surplus balance on closing 31st March 1908						
account	2,875	14	1	50,337	13	7
Total ..				1,48,667	12	7
Expenditure—						
Establishment	44,960	2	8			
Travelling allowance	40	0	0			
Contingencies	1,427	14	10			
Supplies and services	3,945	0	0			
Cost of Indian House	2,669	0	0			
Contribution to Provident fund	557	13	1	49,558	15	4
Closing balance { Cash	15,710	13	2			
Government securities	83,126	0	0	98,836	13	2
Total ..				1,48,394	12	7

Sikh School Home Charity Account.

Statement of Receipts and Charges from 14th May 1908 to 31st March 1909.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance—						
Government securities				13,500	0	0
Cash in the Bank of Madras				44,300	13	5
Receipts—						
Government securities purchased				43,300	0	0
Interest on investments	1,825	1	1			
Miscellaneous						
Total ..				87,600	0	0
Charges—						
Cost of Government securities purchased	43,055	8	0			
Payment made to the Free-Industrious Society	1,827	0	1			
Payment made to Mr. G. Johnston, Gifted						
Grants	38	0	0			
Miscellaneous	2	17	0			
Total ..				44,922	9	1
Closing balance—						
Government securities				56,000	0	0
Cash in the Bank of Madras				2,154	7	5
Total ..				58,154	7	5

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Capital account of the Madras Port Trust for 1906-1909.

Particulars	Receipts						Disbursements					
	Estimates			Receipts and			Estimates			Receipts and		
	Current year.	To end of previous year.	Total.	Current.			Current year.	To end of previous year.	Total.	Current.		
	ML. A. P.	ML. A. P.	ML. A. P.	ML. A. P.				ML. A. P.	ML. A. P.	ML. A. P.		
Operating balance	3,46,000 14 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,46,000 14 0			Operating balance	3,46,000 14 0	12,51,207 4 10	15,97,211 5 2		
Government grant .. .. .	.. .. .	30,00,000 0 0	30,00,000 0 0	.. .. .			Government grant .. .. .	.. .. .	12,51,207 4 10	15,97,211 5 2		
Loan funds	10,00,000 0 0	14,00,000 0 0	24,00,000 0 0	.. .. .			Loan funds	10,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	12,00,000 0 0		
Revenue .. .. .	.. .. .	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	.. .. .			Revenue .. .. .	.. .. .	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0		
Value of additions & improvements without the estimate .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .			Value of additions & improvements without the estimate .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total	14,46,000 14 0	45,00,000 0 0	59,46,000 14 0	.. .. .			Total	14,46,000 14 0	15,01,414 4 10	16,97,211 5 2		
Credit balance from Government .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .			Credit balance from Government .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total receipts and credit balance for 1946-1947 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .			Total receipts and credit balance for 1946-1947 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Disbursements .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .			Disbursements .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Balance with Chief Engineer on 1st April 1946 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .			Balance with Chief Engineer on 1st April 1946 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Loan funds .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .			Loan funds .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Disbursements in 1946-1947 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .			Disbursements in 1946-1947 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Disbursements for 1946-1947 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .			Disbursements for 1946-1947 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
..		
..		
..		
..		
Total	14,46,000 14 0	45,00,000 0 0	59,46,000 14 0	.. .. .			Total	14,46,000 14 0	15,01,414 4 10	16,97,211 5 2		
Total	14,46,000 14 0	45,00,000 0 0	59,46,000 14 0	.. .. .			Total	14,46,000 14 0	15,01,414 4 10	16,97,211 5 2		

Measurement of the form in which the balance of the Capital account is held.

	ss	s.	d.	ss	s.	d.
Opening balance of retention account on 31st March 1909				3,19,170	2	1
Closing balance of contribution account on 31st March 1909						
				37,981	3	11
				<u>3,57,151</u>	5	0

The above is held as follows:—

The National Bank, London—

Balance as per pass book

£ 5,498 s. 7 d.

Add—Payments by the Bank not taken into account by Chief Engineer

912 3 2

5,410 10 0

Deduct—Payments by the Chief Engineer not taken into account by the Bank

285 4 2

5,325 6 4 or 55,979 12 0

The Bank of Madras—

Balance as per pass book

2,11,487 11 0

Deduct—Unrecovered cheques

47,881 11 3

1,63,606 15 0

Add—Amount remitted to the Bank on 31st March 1909, but taken into Bank account in April 1909

24 0 4

1,63,582 15 0

Cash in office

3,326 3 1

Expenses, balance as the Chief Engineer's books as audited, by the Executive, Public Works Department—

Office

2,415 6 10

Workshop

5,942 15 7

Stores in depot

40,081 12 4

Advances

21,129 15 3

56,750 7 2

3,57,151 5 0



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1909.

[PART II.]

**ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 7TH AUGUST 1909.**

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

District.	Rainfall in inches.		Price in Rupees per 40 Seers of Grain.									
	In the week.	Up to the end of the week commencing 4 th August.	Rice.		Millet.		Sorghum.		Wheat.		Barley.	
			100 lbs.	Average of 40 years.	100 lbs.	Average of 40 years.	100 lbs.	Average of 40 years.	100 lbs.	Average of 40 years.	100 lbs.	Average of 40 years.
Madras.												
Chennai ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chingleput ..	0.5	29.2	10.4	10.4	7.5	7.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Chittoor ..	0.2	12.5	10.6	10.6	8.0	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Coimbatore ..	0.5	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Madurai ..	0.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Palani ..	0.1	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
North Arcot.												
Arundel ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chennai ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chingleput ..	0.5	29.2	10.4	10.4	7.5	7.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Chittoor ..	0.2	12.5	10.6	10.6	8.0	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Coimbatore ..	0.5	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Madurai ..	0.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Palani ..	0.1	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
South Arcot.												
Arundel ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chennai ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chingleput ..	0.5	29.2	10.4	10.4	7.5	7.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Chittoor ..	0.2	12.5	10.6	10.6	8.0	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Coimbatore ..	0.5	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Madurai ..	0.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Palani ..	0.1	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
North Arcot.												
Arundel ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chennai ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chingleput ..	0.5	29.2	10.4	10.4	7.5	7.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Chittoor ..	0.2	12.5	10.6	10.6	8.0	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Coimbatore ..	0.5	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Madurai ..	0.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Palani ..	0.1	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
South Arcot.												
Arundel ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chennai ..	1.0	39.8	11.1	11.1	9.0	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Chingleput ..	0.5	29.2	10.4	10.4	7.5	7.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Chittoor ..	0.2	12.5	10.6	10.6	8.0	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Coimbatore ..	0.5	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Madurai ..	0.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Palani ..	0.1	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5

A. M. Agnew & Co. Ltd.
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DISCUSSION

APPENDIX

00709-654400

WEISBERG, M. A.

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GETTING BEYOND

BASTIANAPPELL

APPENDIX

SANDWICH

ANASTASIOU

CHUDALPA, TI.

REFLECTION

Water-supply coefficient except in parts. No flow seen the Salween and Irrawaddy estuaries and deltaic channels, but present requirements. Flooding, and seepage of badly, stream, seepage, culture, lower than in progress in parts. Breeding was generally thriving. Harvested, partly in parts, culture had to be small; stream, fully to normal. Pasture insufficient except in parts, and fisher's collection. Conditions of culture generally good. The adult of the district 10 inches above the average of the last 25 years.

CHINGLEPOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ground-rice, transplanting of paddy and sugi and weeding of paddy, and cotton going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in parts, cotton fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 4.3 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient. Rainfall of the district 24.4 inches above the average of 55 years ending 1896.

SOUTH ARCADE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Single trees in three rows. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting of sugi and weeding of paddy, amba, ground-rice and sugi going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, amba, cotton, ground-rice, ginger, betel and mango in parts. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 2.4 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

NORTH ARCADE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and sugi and being going on in parts. Standing crops fair but require more rain in parts. Harvested paddy and sugi, cotton generally fair. Pasture available, but fodder scarce in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 4.6 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of chabon, paddy, amba, and sugi, transplanting of paddy and sugi and weeding of paddy and ground-rice going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugi, cotton fair but in some parts. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 0.4 inch above the average of the last 55 years.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Eighteen and a half feet of water in the Quarry and slight increase in one other river. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugi, amba and cotton and transplanting of paddy and sugi going on. Standing crops generally fair but in some parts. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 5.2 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Five over the Grand Anicut 2.0 feet. Sowing of paddy, sugi, amba and sugi and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested amba in parts very small amount; cotton fair. Pasture improving and fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Rainfall of the district 5.2 inch above the average of the last 55 years.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in one place. Quarry 3.2 feet above the Grand Anicut. Cultivation of paddy, sowing of sugi, amba, cotton, sugi and ground-rice and transplanting of paddy, sugi and amba going on. Standing crops generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TUDUKOTTAL.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of amba, red-ground paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops withering for want of rain in parts. Harvested cotton paddy, cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

MAUDRA.

Water-supply sufficient in parts. Ploughing for paddy, sugi, chabon and amba, sowing of chabon and transplanting of paddy and sugi going on. Standing crops fair but withering in parts. Harvested paddy, sugi, chabon and amba; cotton poor in fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Rainfall of the district 5.0 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No fire over the Srinivasam anicut. Ploughing, transplanting and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good, but some in parts withering. Harvested amba, chabon and cotton; cotton fair to good. Pasture scarce but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 6.0 inch above the average of the last 55 years.

MALANAS.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Rainfall of the district 5.9 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of first rice crop completed. Standing crops generally good. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 59·5 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

TEAMCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest begun. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, getting and transplanting for main crops going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee, tea and manna; autumn rice. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Rainfall of the district 19·5 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Rain falling 74·4 August 1909.—Rainfall very heavy South Canara, Malabar; heavy Nilgiris; good North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, Godavari, Karanai, Trichinopoly, South Arcot; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies insufficient in parts of districts except Vengalpatna, Godavari, Kistna, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts Kanneel, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tinnevely require more rain and some in parts Madras withering. Harvests continue in parts; autumn pear to normal and bumper. Pasture insufficient in parts Guntur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tinnevely; fodder scanty in parts Guntur, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Coimbatore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 9 districts, fallen 5, risen 6; ragi stationary 11 districts, fallen 5, risen 4; cholam stationary 9 districts, fallen 4, risen 1; cumra stationary 10 districts, fallen 5, risen 2. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes good and employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF R.R., SCS., LANDS, REVENUE AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
10th August 1909.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 9.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1909.

[Price, 3 annas.]

Part XXX.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th July 1909:—

No. 7 of 1909

THE INDIAN FACTORIES BILL.

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CHAPTER II.

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2. Definitions.

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3. Inspectors.

4. Powers of inspection.

5. Certifying sherken.

6. Grant of certificates.

7. Authentication of medical practitioners's functions.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY.

CHAPTER.

8. Factory provisions.
9. Provisions as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.
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12. Purities of latrines and toilet accommodation.
13. Water-supply.
14. Doors of factory to open outwards.
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56. Prohibition of employment of women or child in two factories on same day.
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69. Special provisions regarding interpretation of laws.
70. Application to Crown factories.
71. Power to exempt from Act.
72. Extension of power by Governor-General in Council.
73. Sifted and savings.

[Repealed enactments: A.—Factories Act. B.—Domestic Work.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

- 1 (1) This Act may be called the *Factories Act, 1929*.
(2) It shall come into force on [] and
(3) It extends to the whole of British India.
- 2 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—
(1) “child” means a person who is under the age of fourteen years;
(2) a person who works in a factory, whether he wages or not—
(a) is a manufacturing process or handicraft, or
(b) is clearing any part of the factory and has any manufacturing process or handicraft, or
(c) is clearing or using any part of the machinery, or
(d) in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or associated with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein,
shall be deemed to be employed therein;
(3) a person shall not be deemed to be actually employed during any period notified under section 21 for which all work in a factory is discontinued;
(4) “factory” means any premises wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale any article or part of an article (and every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory except any part not exclusively so used);
Provided that nothing in this definition shall apply to—
(a) any mine-factory, or
(b) any premises situated on and used solely for the purpose of a tea or coffee plantation, or
(c) any factory wherein less than fifty persons are on any day simultaneously employed;
(5) “manufacturing process” includes every such, whether applied, applied or incidental, and every such, steam, pulley, rope, drawing strap or hand, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine;
(6) “power-loom” means propelled by rule made under this Act;
(7) “system of shifts” means a system of relays in which the time of the beginning and ending of the actual employment of each person in such relay is fixed;
(8) “trade factory” means a factory wherein is carried on any process (or or incidental to making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, straw, gut, osseous fibre or other like material, either separately or mixed together or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof);
(9) “textile factory” means a factory wherein is carried on any process (or or incidental to making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, straw, gut, osseous fibre or other like material, either separately or mixed together or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof);
Provided that joint work, bookbinding and dyeing, water-lane manufacture, paper mills, sea water mills, sugar works and hot works shall not be deemed to be textile factories; and
(10) “week” means the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Sunday night.

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTORS AND CERTIFYING OFFICERS.

3. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to them, respectively.
(2) Every such inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.
(3) The District Magistrate shall have the powers of an inspector under this Act.
(4) Subject to any rules in this behalf, no inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—
(a) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has cause to believe that any person is employed therein;
(b) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereunder prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; and
(c) examine such other persons as may be necessary for carrying out this Act into effect.
(5) The Local Government may appoint such persons possessing suitable experience as it thinks fit to be certifying officers for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them, respectively.
(6) A certifying officer shall, at the request of any person desirous of being employed in a factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed, or of the person or persons in charge of such person, or of the manager of the factory in which such person

desires to be employed, examine such person and grant him a certificate in the prescribed form stating his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, and whether he is fit for employment as a factory.

- [R. G. 606] 7. A certifying surgeon may authorize any qualified medical practitioner to exercise the functions assigned to him by section 4, and may revoke such authority.

Provided that a certificate issued by a medical practitioner as authorized shall not, unless confirmed on personal examination of the person named therein, by the certifying surgeon who conferred the authority, be valid after the first date subsequent to the issue thereof on which such certifying surgeon visits the factory in which the person named therein is employed.

CHAPTER III.

HEALTH AND SAFETY.

- [R. G. 11.] 8. The following provisions shall apply to every factory—
- [R. G. 12.] (a) it shall be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, pit, or other nuisance;
- [R. G. 13.] (b) it shall not be so constructed, while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the person employed therein;
- [R. G. 14.] (c) it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health.
- [R. G. 15.] 9. If in a factory in which any process is carried on by which dust or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers in an atmosphere which it appears to the inspector that such inhalation would be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may serve on the manager an order in writing, directing that a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for purifying such atmosphere be provided, maintained and used within a reasonable time.
- [R. G. 16.] 10. (1) Every factory shall be sufficiently lighted.
- (2) In the case of any factory which is not, in the opinion of the inspector, so lighted, the certifying surgeon may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures necessary for the attainment of a sufficient standard of lighting, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.
- [R. G. 20.] 11. In any factory in which heat or light of the atmosphere is produced by artificial means, the water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be taken either from a public supply of drinking water or from some other source of water suitably used for drinking, or shall be effectively purified to the satisfaction of the inspector before being used for the purpose of producing humidity.
- [R. G. 22.] 12. Every factory shall be provided with suitable latrine accommodation, and if the Local Government in response with separate latrine accommodation for the persons employed in the factory.
- [R. G. 23.] 13. In every factory there shall be maintained a sufficient water supply for the use of the persons employed in the factory.
- [R. G. 24.] 14. In every factory, the accommodation of which is constructed after the commencement of this Act, the floors of such rooms in which more than thirty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sitting down, be constructed so as to open outwardly.
- [R. G. 25.] 15. (1) Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as are reasonably required in the circumstances of each case.
- (2) In the case of any factory which is not so provided the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures necessary for providing such means of escape, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.
- [R. G. 26.] 16. No smoking shall be permitted and no naked lights shall be used in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in any factory.
- [R. G. 27.] 17. (1) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, water-wheel or other machine, and every other part of the machinery or outfitting of a factory which may be the source of the impetus, so dangerous if left unenclosed, shall, while the same is in motion, and any person is liable to pass by or be employed, shall be so enclosed by the manager of such factory so securely fenced to the satisfaction of, and in accordance with any orders given by, the inspector.
- [R. G. 28.] 18. No woman or child shall be allowed to clean any part of the belt, gearing or machinery of a factory while the same is in motion, or to walk between the fixed and revolving parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, or in the case may be.
- [R. G. 29.] 19. No woman or child shall be employed in any factory for passing articles in the vicinity of a motion-machine.

Exception.—If the floor of a sub-space is in a room separated from the delivery-rod by a partition extending from the floor to the roof, then women and children employed in the room in which the floor and is situated shall not be deemed to be employed in the vicinity of the delivery-rod.

Agreed work when 20. Any person on whom an order under section 9, section 10, section 15 or 16 of this Act is made, may appeal against such order to the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order. (S. 10, 15, 16, 17)

CHAPTER IV.

HOUSE OR ESTABLISHMENT AND MACHINERY.

Provisional stoppage of work. 21. In every factory there shall be fixed for each working day, at intervals not exceeding one hour, periods of not less than half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to—

- (a) any factory in which a system of shifts approved by the Inspector is in force, or
- (b) any kind of work exempted from the operation of this section by rules.

Weekly holiday. 22. (1) The manager of a factory shall allow not less than one whole holiday in each week to every person employed in such factory.

(2) Unless the manager gives general or special notice to the Inspector that in the case of all or any of the persons employed in his factory the holiday prescribed by sub-section (1) shall be allowed on a day other than Sunday, such holiday shall be allowed on Sunday.

(3) Any person who is employed in a factory on a holiday fixed by or in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to be employed ordinary in the premises of the factory.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any furnace, machine, engine or boiler, working only in repairing either the machinery in or a part of a factory.

23. Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any class of factories or any class of persons employed in factories from the operation of section 21 or section 22.

Employment of children. 24. With respect to the employment of children in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under section 41, showing that he is not less than nine years of age and is fit for employment; (S. 41, 42)
- (b) no child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening; (S. 43, 44)
- (c) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than eight and a half hours in any one day; (S. 45, 46)
- (d) no child shall be actually employed in any factory for more than seven hours in any one day.

Employment of women. 25. With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) no woman shall be employed in any factory, except a factory for glass-making, before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening; (S. 47, 48)
- (b) no woman shall be actually employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

Prohibition of employment of women to the knowledge of the manager already been employed in the same day in any other factory. 26. No woman or child shall be employed on any day in any factory who has been employed in any other factory on the same day in any other factory. (S. 49, 50)

Hours to be fixed. 27. The manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each woman and child employed in such factory, and no woman or child shall be employed except during such hours.

CHAPTER V.

TRIPLE FACTORIES.

Limit of actual employment in a triple factory. 28. No person shall be actually employed in any triple factory for more than twelve hours in any one day.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any case exempted by rules from the operation thereof.

Limit of total employment in a triple factory. 29. No person shall be employed in any triple factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any case exempted by rules from the operation thereof.

Limit of use of machinery in a triple factory. 30. The period for which mechanical power is used in any triple factory shall not in any one day exceed twelve hours.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to any case exempted by rules from the operation thereof.

Exemption to section 20 and 21.

Exemption to section 20 and 21.

Exemption to section 20 and 21.

Exemption to section 20 and 21.

21. Nothing in section 20 or section 21 shall apply to any factory for growing cotton or for pressing rubber or oil, or to any factory in which a system of shares operated by the Inspector is in force.

22. No child shall be actually employed in any textile factory for more than six hours in one day.

23. The Governor General in Council may, by resolution in the Council of India, apply all or any of the provisions of this Chapter to any other specified class of industries.

CHAPTER VI.

WORKING AND RESISTANCE.

[S. 4, 14.]

24. (1) Every person engaged in any factory to give notice.

24. (1) Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory and of the place where it is situated, the address to which he desires the notices to be directed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and extent of the working hours therein, and the names of the managers of the factory.

[S. 4, 15.]

25. When any notice is to be given at accident.

(2) If the manager of the factory is changed, the manager shall send to the Inspector, within seven days from the date on which the change was made, written notice of the change.

25. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work at the factory during the forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, the manager shall send notice of such accident to each collection in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.

[S. 4, 16.]

26. Register of children and of persons under the age of sixteen years.

26. In every factory there shall be kept a register of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employment, and a register of all other persons below the age of sixteen years employed in the factory.

[S. 4, 17.]

27. Notice being given of employment, etc.

27. (1) There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory a notice in English and the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory, showing for the current day—

- (a) the periods during which all work is discontinued a day or more;
 - (b) any other periods of not less than half an hour during which all work is discontinued;
 - (c) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any);
 - (d) the hours of employment of women (if any);
 - (e) the hours of employment of children (if any) according to the different sets; and
 - (f) the dates of the holidays prescribed by section 21.
- (2) A copy of the notice prescribed by sub-section (1) shall be sent to the Inspector so as to reach him not later than the first day of each month.

CHAPTER VII.

FINES.

28. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

28. (1) Helped to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the inspection of factories;
- (b) the manner in which inspectors are to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Act;
- (c) the duties to be performed by certifying surgeons;
- (d) the form of the certificate prescribed by section 8;
- (e) the methods to be adopted in order to secure cleanliness and freedom from obstructions;
- (f) the proportion which the number of rubber trees in any room shall bear to the number of persons employed at one time therein;
- (g) standards of ventilation, and the methods to be adopted in order to secure their observance;
- (h) standards of bedding and animal accommodation;
- (i) standards of water supply;
- (j) exemptions from the operation of section 21, section 22, section 23 or section 24, and the conditions on which such exemptions shall be granted;
- (k) the form of the notice prescribed by section 27, and the time, within which and the authority to whom it shall be sent;
- (l) the form of the registers prescribed by section 26; and
- (m) the manner in which appeals under this Act shall be presented and heard.

29. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring convictions or non-convictions of persons to furnish such returns, notices or documents, as may be necessary for the efficient carrying out of this Act.

30. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring convictions or non-convictions of persons to furnish such returns, notices or documents, as may be necessary for the efficient carrying out of this Act.

30. The power to make rules conferred by clause (1), clause (2), clause (3) and clause (4) of section 28 and by section 29 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

31. Rules made under this Chapter shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if inserted in this Act.

CHAPTER VIII

PROSECUTION AND PENALTIES.

32. Any manager of a factory who—

- (a) employs any person, or allows any person to be employed, contrary to any of the provisions of this Act;
- (b) neglects to comply with any of the provisions of sections 8 and 10 for cleanliness, ventilation, and lighting;
- (c) neglects to comply with the provisions of section 11;
- (d) neglects to provide latrines or other accommodation in accordance with the provisions of section 12;
- (e) neglects to maintain a sufficient supply of water for the persons employed in accordance with the provisions of section 13;
- (f) contravenes and maintains in any state in contravention of section 14;
- (g) neglects to comply with any order of an inspector under sections 9 and 15;
- (h) neglects to fence any machinery, mill-gearing, belt, pulley or opening as required by section 17;
- (i) neglects to keep the registers prescribed by section 18;
- (j) neglects to set up and maintain the notice required by section 21 or to send a copy thereof to the Inspector;
- (k) neglects to furnish any notice or return required by this Act, or by rules made under it;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Provided that—

- (1) no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the Inspector;
- (2) no prosecution under clause (g) of this section shall be instituted until after the time prescribed by section 22 for the presentation of an appeal has expired or such appeal, if made, has been discontinued;
- (3) no person shall be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day in a day exceeding two hundred rupees, except—
(a) where the repetition of the offence occurs after a prosecution has been instituted in respect of the previous offence; or
(b) where the offence is one of employing or allowing to be employed two or more persons contrary to the provisions of this Act.

[A, s. 10, 1909.]

Penalties.

33. Any person who—

- (a) wilfully delays an Inspector in the exercise of any power under section 1, or fails to produce, as directed by an Inspector, any register or other documents, kept in pursuance of this Act, or commits or permits or attempts to prevent any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an Inspector;
- (b) neglects or uses unduly lights in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in contravention of section 16; or
- (c) does or omits to do any other act prohibited or provided by this Act or any order or rule made thereunder;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Provided that no one shall be required to answer any question or to give any evidence in connection therewith.

34. Any person who knowingly does or attempts to use as a certificate granted in himself under section 2, a certificate granted to another person under that section, or who, having procured a certificate under the said section, knowingly allows it to be used as an attempt to use it as he made, by another person, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[A, s. 11.]

35. If a person over the age of six years be found inside any room or other part of a factory in which any manufacturing process or work incidental to any manufacturing process is being carried on, he shall, and the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed in that factory.

[A, s. 12.]

36. (1) When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is in the opinion of a police officer apparently under such age, it shall be so on the record in case that such person is not under such age.

[A, s. 13.]

(2) A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believed him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

CHAPTER IX.

GOVERNMENTAL PROVISIONS.

37. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to all or any factories, not being large factories, or to any specified number of persons, not being less than twenty, and on any day shall therein be employed.

[A, s. 14.]

40. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, restrict, in respect of any area in which the hours of the day are not uniformly retained according to local custom, that for the hours specified in section 24, clause (3), section 25, clause (3), and section 26, hours retained according to the custom of any area only observed in such area shall be substituted.

Provided that all alterations made under this section shall embrace a reduction of more than three hours from the hours specified in the said section.

(A-410.)

Application to
Crown factories.

41. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown.

Power to exempt
from Act.

42. In case of any public emergency, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from the Act to such extent and during such period as it thinks fit.

Extension of power
to factories situated
in the city.

43. The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, exercise any power which is by this Act conferred upon the Local Government.

Report and meetings
of the Board.

44. The Police Protection Act, 1901, and the Indian Factories Act, 1901, are hereby repealed.

Provided that all requirements made and all certificates given under the said Acts shall be deemed to have been made or given under this Act.

ST. GEORGE,
23rd APRIL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to consolidate and amend the law in India relating to factories. The Indian Factories Acts of 1901 and 1904 will be repealed and the new Act will take their place. The Report submitted by the Factory Labour Commission in 1905 disclosed the existence of abuses in factories, particularly in connection with the employment of children and the length of the hours for which the operatives generally were employed. The Commission made proposals with the object of checking these abuses, and also suggested proposals for strengthening the law in several points on that subject which might be more effective and the administration of the law improved. It is now proposed to amend the legislation to give effect to these recommendations as far as they have been found to be of practical utility.

5. The report of the Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textile factories. The restrictions which it is considered necessary to impose in the case of textile factories are the following:—

- (1) No person shall be actually employed for more than 12 hours in any one day.
- (2) No person shall be employed for less than 10 in the morning or six in the evening.
- (3) The period for which mechanical power is used shall not be any one day exceed 12 hours.
- (4) No child shall be employed for more than 2 hours in any one day.

6. Of the above restrictions, the second and third will not apply to any factory in which a system of shift, agreed by the Inspector or in force, but to any factory for any one shift or for any one shift or for any one shift. Power is also taken to grant exemptions in special cases from restrictions (1), (2), (3), and (4).

7. The Government of India will be empowered to extend by notification the provisions of the law relating to textile factories to any other specified class of factories should the necessity arise. In the case of any textile factory, where new regulations have been proposed in the case of women and children, which are explained in the notes on clauses 14 and 15.

8. The existing Act contains no substantive provision providing for the health and safety of the operatives, except two sections, which deal with the fencing of machinery. In accordance with the recommendation of the Factory Labour Commission, a number of provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives have been introduced in Chapter III of the Bill. The provisions are in relation with those already in force in the English Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, and in others are based on the provisions of the existing law.

9. Several provisions have been inserted in the Bill with the object of making inspection more effective, increasing the powers of the inspectors and providing generally for the better administration of the Act. The existing law makes the manager of any factory primarily liable for any breach of its provisions and of the rules and orders made thereunder. It has been found difficult to enforce liability shall be held responsible when any offence is committed against the Act, the manager of the factory shall be held responsible when any offence is committed against the Act.

10. The important changes in the law are explained in the appended notes on clauses.

The 23rd July 1905.

W. L. HARVEY.

Clause 2.—

Definition of "factory."

Definition (2)—A definition of the term "actually employed" has been inserted—vide section 19 (2) of the existing Act.

Definition (3)—The words "for not less than four months in the whole in any one year" which occur in the definition of a "factory," in section 2 of the existing Act have been omitted. The effect of this change will be to bring seasonal factories within the purview of the Act as recommended by the Factory Labour Commission.

Sub-clause (F).—A definition of the term "textile factory" has been inserted on the model of section 149 of the English Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Sub-clause (G).—The meaning of the term "week" has been defined with reference to clause 22 which prescribes a weekly holiday. The effect of this definition is that, when another day is given as a holiday in lieu of the Friday, any one of the six days immediately preceding the Friday can be substituted.

Clause 2 (7).—Under the existing law the District Magistrate is, by virtue of his office, an inspector of all factories in his district. In future, who he will retain the powers of an inspector, he will not, unless specially appointed by the Local Government, be the inspector in person in any local area the duties imposed on the inspector by the Act.

Clause 4 (5).—This provision reproduces section 119 (3) (g) of the English Statute. Clause (4) of section 4 of the existing Act is no longer necessary, as the employment of a child who is not in possession of an age certificate will be made an offence.

Clause 5.—As it is proposed that the possession of age certificates by children should be compulsory, the law which is at present laid for the grant of such certificates will be amended.

Clause 7.—It is considered probable that delay may sometimes occur before children, when it is proposed to employ, in a factory, can be passed for age by the certifying surgeon. In order to prevent the inconvenience which might thus be caused, the clause provides for the grant of a provisional certificate by a qualified medical practitioner authorized by the certifying surgeon.

Clause 8, 12 and 13.—In the present Act there are no provisions dealing with ventilation, over-heating, and dusts, but there have been proposals, whether made under section 48, subsection (1), clauses (3), (4) and (5), which would be laid by the Courts to be "consistent with the Act". To remove all doubt on this point, clauses 8, 12 and 13 have been inserted in the Bill. Clause 8 is based on section 3 of the English Statute.

Clause 9.—In actual cases of factories, more particularly cotton-gins, sawmills, flourmills, and papermills, the amount of noise and vibration in the atmosphere is sometimes so large as to cause serious damage to the health of the operatives. In some of the former mentioned factories mechanical appliances have been used which actively mitigate this danger, and it is proposed that power should be taken to insist on the provision of such appliances wherever they are needed (vide section 74 of the English Statute).

Clause 10.—It is considered desirable that, in the interest of the operatives, the inspector should have power to insist on proper arrangements for lighting.

Clause 11.—The water used for hand-laving purposes is in some cases drawn from open streams. This clause has been framed on the model of section 54 (2) of the English Statute in order to remedy this. It imposes no burden on factories which have at present a supply of running clean water.

Clause 15.—This clause, which is modified on section 4 (7) of the English Statute, will provide a useful provision against accidents.

Clause 16.—In many factories an adequate provision is made for the escape of the operatives from the upper stories in case of fire. Much however is done with more than one story erection factories, and in view of the danger of fire occurring there and the rapidity with which it spreads, it is considered essential that this defect should be remedied. A provision similar to the above will be found in section 15 of the English Statute.

Clause 16A.—It is now the duty of the operatives, in the case of the factories, to shut down and stop all naked lights in certain portions of the factory should be forbidden. The want of this provision led to fire in two cotton-gins which resulted in serious loss of life.

Clause 17.—This clause reproduces section 22 of the present Act, with amendments requiring boilers, engines, and hoist-ways, ladders and other similar openings over which people are liable to pass or be employed, to be kept at all times closed, the covering to be in the attachment of, and in accordance with any notice given by the local inspector. Experience has shown that ladders are used dangerous when at rest and when in motion, as these latter nothing to draw attention to the well.

Clause 20.—This clause is based on section 8 of the present Act. The prohibitions of the employment of children in certain kinds of dangerous work has been amended to women.

Clause 21.—The object of this clause is to prevent the employment of women in front of the machines known as "gins" which are used in cotton-gins. A considerable number of women have been killed in death in the past owing to fire occurring in the gin. The machine is of a dangerous character, and fire frequently arose owing to the presence of lint in the raw cotton or to sparks caused by stones or similar bodies coming in contact with exposed portions of the metal works inside the gin.

Clause 22.—Under section 4-A of the present Act, in every factory, except where a system of shifts is in force, there must be a stoppage of all work for half an hour between noon and one o'clock. In place of this, the Bill prescribes that in every factory there shall be fixed, or determined on exceeding six hours, periods of not less than half an hour during which all work shall be discontinued. It is considered that under the conditions prevailing in India no question should be required to work for more than six hours continuously, and that the law should make this clear. Provisions is made for exempting any specified kinds of work from the stoppage by sub-clause (3), and clause 23 empowers the Local Government to exempt specified classes of factories altogether.

Clause 27.—This clause is based on section 5-B of the present Act, but its provisions have been modified. It provides that when a day other than Friday is given as the weekly holiday, general or special notice must be given to the inspector. Clause 25 empowers the Local Government to substitute any class of factories, or any class of persons employed in factories, from the weekly holiday. The term "week" is defined in a new 3 (2).

Clause 45—This clause is based on section 1 of the present Act, but certain important amendments are proposed. At present no child may be employed if he is under nine years of age, or before he must be in possession of a certificate that he is not less than seven years of age and is fit for employment in a factory. At present no child may be employed except between 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. In future the limits will be 5-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. The prohibition prohibiting an interval of rest during the period of employment has been omitted, but a new provision has been inserted, providing that no child may be employed for more than eight and a half hours on any one day from the time at which he first arrived at the factory.

Clause 46—This clause follows section 6 of the present Act. As in the case of children the hours during which the employment of women is permissible have been shortened. Exceptions to the general rule in this matter will be allowed only in cases requiring it. No exception will be made as under the present law in the case of factories which work in shifts. The interval of rest connecting the aggregate to 18 hours permitted for women by the present law any found in practice to be too long and are added herein advantage of, and the provision governing them has been omitted. The general power of exemption from the provisions of section 6 of the existing Act vested in the Governor-General in Council is not reproduced.

Clause 47—This provision is considered necessary in order that inspection may be effective and satisfactory with the law amended.

Clause 48—This clause reproduces section 14 of the existing Act and requires, in addition, that, if the manner is changed, notice shall be given to the inspector within seven days.

Clause 49—This clause provides, in addition to the registers required under section 8 of the present Act, the maintenance of a register of persons under the age of 16 years. It is thought that this register will be of assistance to the inspectors in detecting cases of the employment, or full-timers, of children who are under, but near, the age of 14.

Clause 50—This clause is based on section 10 of the present Act, but is fuller and more complete.

Clause 51 to 54—These clauses are based on sections 12 of the existing Act. Sub-clause (c) of section 12, regarding the housing of machinery, has been omitted, as clause 57 makes further provision for the matter necessary.

Clause 55—Section 17 of the present Act provides that every occupier of a factory shall be deemed guilty unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the court that he has taken all the necessary steps to enforce the provisions of the law in relation to the employment, and it is now proposed to enforce this clause more. This clause makes the manager of a factory liable to punishment for offences against the Act. Section 40 follows section 13 of the English Statute.

Clause 56—For the proper administration of the Act it is essential that the inspector should be protected from interference in the discharge of his duties. Sub-clause (a) has therefore been inserted on the model of section 100 (2) of the English Statute. Sub-clauses (b) and (c) provide for the punishment of persons who thus interfere, for offences against the Act.

Clause 57—The word "knowingly" has been substituted for the word "correctly" which occurs in section 15 (2) of the existing Act. The former is the required statutory word and the one used in section 100 of the English Statute.

Clause 58—This clause is intended to remove a difficulty which is often experienced in proving that children under age, who are found by the inspectors in a factory, have been employed there. It is not usual and possible to prohibit the presence in factories of such children, but the clause provides that, if any person above the age of six years is found in any part of a factory, where any manufacturing processes are carried on, he shall be deemed to be employed there, unless the contrary is proved.

Clause 59—In any place where the hours of the day are actually designated by local custom, no difficulty will arise in observing the hours for beginning and ending work prescribed by clauses 51, 52 and 53 of the Bill. But where the hours of the day are reckoned according to Indian standard time, there might be some transaction in the actual time of starting and stopping work at different places. At Karachi, for instance, work might start much earlier in some cases than elsewhere. This clause therefore requires every local Government, to fix once for all local standard times, where standard time is adopted, the equivalent of 5-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. local time true to time of Indian standard time in the second quarter of an hour.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Sey. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Legislative Dept.

Provided that any person holding money on the security of a debenture returned under this section which appears to be duly stamped may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp-duty or any penalty in respect thereof, unless he had notice on, but for his negligence, might have discovered, that the debenture was not duly stamped, but in any such case the Company shall be liable to pay the proper stamp-duty and penalty.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prejudice—

- (a) the operation of any decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction passed or made before the date of the passing of this Act as between the parties to the proceedings in which the decree was passed or the order made, and any appeal from any such decree or order shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed; or
- (b) any power to issue debentures in the place of any debentures paid off or otherwise satisfied or extinguished, reserved to a Company by its debentures or the securities for the same.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to make provision for the payment of interest out of capital by Companies during the period of construction of works or buildings, and to grant to Joint Stock Companies the power to release redeemed debentures in certain circumstances. The amending clauses follow, with the necessary modifications, clauses 81 and 104 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 (3 Edw. 7, ch. 89).

The 26th July 1906.

W. L. HARVEY.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secy. to the Secy. of India, Legislation Dept.

(Approved by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

W. FRANCES,

As. Secy. to Secy., Legislation Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th July 1929:

No. 5 of 1929.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

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- 42. Advisory Boards.
- 43. Appointment of Electric Inspectors.
- 44. Power for Government to make rules.
- 45. Further provisions respecting poles.

Criminal Offences and Penalties.

- 46. Penalty for theft of energy.
- 47. Penalty for maliciously wasting energy or injuring works.
- 48. Penalty for maliciously breaking up of circuits.
- 49. Penalty for illegal or defective supply or for non-compliance with orders.
- 50. Penalty for interference with electrician's works and for improper use of energy.
- 51. Penalty for entering working public lamps.
- 52. Penalty for negligently wasting energy or injuring works.
- 53. Penalty for offences not otherwise provided for.
- 54. Penalties not to affect other liabilities.
- 55. Penalties where works belong to Government.
- 56. Institution of prosecutions.

Supplementary.

- 57. Exercise in certain cases of powers of telegraph authority.
- 58. Arbitration.
- 59. Service of notices, orders or documents.
- 60. Recovery of sums recoverable under certain provisions of Act.
- 61. Delegation of certain functions of Local Government to Electric Inspectors.
- 62. Provisions for sale done in good faith.
- 63. Amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1901.
- 64. Repairs and savings.

THE SCHEDULE

PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LOCAL CHARTER UNDER PART II.

Security and Accounts.

- I. Security for execution of works of Electric and being local authority.
- II. Audit of accounts of Electric and being local authority.
- III. Separate accounts.

Geographical Works and Supply.

- IV. Exemption of work after commencement of license.
- V. Provisions as to laying down of further distributing works.
- VI. Provisions for supply to owners or occupiers in vicinity.
- VII. Provisions as to laying electric supply-lines on the special agreement.
- VIII. Supply for public lamps.

Supply by Bulk-Dealers.

- IX. Special provisions applying to supply by bulk-dealers.

Charges.

- X. Methods of charging.
- XI. Maximum charges.
- XII. Change for supply for public lamps.

Testing and Inspection.

- XIII. Licenses to establish testing stations and keep instruments for testing.
- XIV. Facilities for testing.
- XV. Testing of works.

Fines.

- XVI. Fine of owner of supply to be made and kept open for inspection.

Additional Notice of Certain Works.

- XVII. Notice to Electric Inspector.

(The bracketed expressions relate to sections of the Indian Electricity Act, 1908, unless otherwise specified. The italic portions indicate both order of alterations in comparison with the Act of 1908.)

A Bill to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Enactments.

Short title, extent, and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Electricity Act, 1909. (s. 1.)

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including of British India and the British Possessions; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf.

XIII of 1909.

2. In this Act, expressions defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, have the meanings assigned (s. 2.)

Definitions. to them in that Act, and, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

(a) "aerial line" means any electric supply line which is placed above ground and is the (s. 2.)

(b) "line of supply" means the area within which alone a licensee is for the time being (s. 2.)

(c) "consumer" means any person who is supplied with energy by a licensee, or whose premises (s. 2.)

(d) "daily fee" means a fee for each day on which an address is continued after expiration (s. 2.)

(e) "distributing main" means the portion of any main, with which a service line is, or is intended (s. 2.)

(f) "electric supply-line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for conveying, (s. 2.)

(g) "transmission or distributing energy for any purpose, together with any casing, coating, (s. 2.)

(h) "energy" means any person located under Part II to supply energy; (s. 2.)

(i) "licensee" means any person licensed under Part II to supply energy; (s. 2.)

(j) "main" means any electric supply-line through which energy is, or is intended to be, (s. 2.)

(k) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message; (s. 2.)

(l) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy is, or is intended to be, (s. 2.)

(m) "aerial" includes any wire, cable, rope, or other apparatus, whether it is suspended (s. 2.)

(n) "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings, machinery or apparatus required (s. 2.)

to supply energy and to carry out and effect the objects of a license granted under Part II.

PART II.

Power of License.

License.

3. (1) The Local Government may, upon an application submitted in the prescribed form and with the (s. 3.)

(2) In respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have (s. 3.)

(a) any person applying for a license under this Part shall submit a number of his application (s. 3.)

(b) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

(c) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

(d) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

(e) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

(f) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

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(h) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

(i) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

(j) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

(k) and all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been (s. 3.)

- (b) where an epidemic is caused under clause (a) from any local authority ownership, the Local Government may, if it is its opinion, the epidemic is infectious, record in writing and communicate in such local authority no more as for such epidemic.
- (c) an application for a licence under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of such authority held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given to the members in which notice of a meeting of such local authority are usually given;
- (d) a licence under this Part may provide such terms as to the persons to whom and the purposes for which supply may be supplied, as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be supplied or premises, and as to the limits of power to be changed in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such matters as the Local Government may think fit;
- (e) the grant of a licence under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or prevent the grant of another licence to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose;
- (f) the provisions contained in the Schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every licence granted under this Part, and as far as they are expressly added to, varied or accepted by the licensee, and shall, subject to any such additions, variations or exceptions which the Local Government is lawfully empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorised by the licence.

Provided that, when a licence is granted, in accordance with the provisions of clause IX of the Schedule for the supply of energy to other licensees for distribution by them, then, in so far as such licence relates to such supply, the provisions of clauses IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and XII of the Schedule shall not be deemed to be incorporated with the licence.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the grant of a single licence authorising the licensee to supply energy generally for any purpose as well as to other licensees for distribution by them.

(3) The exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by this section shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

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- (e) the owner may, at any time before the operator is enabled to commence the alterations, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to revoke the alterations himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, determined by arbitration;
- (f) where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (e), he shall, not less than forty-eight hours before the execution of the alterations is required to be commenced, furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notification in writing intimating the time when the alterations are agreed to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made; and throughout the owner may proceed to execute the alterations as required by the operator;
- (g) where the owner defaults in complying, or does not, within the time and in the manner prescribed by a notification served upon him under clause (f), comply with the notification, the operator may himself execute the alterations;
- (h) all expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (f) may be recovered by him from the operator;
- (i) Where the licensee or other person defaulting in not the alterations makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference as to the amount or description of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Laying of electric
wires, cables, or
pipes; or other electric
apparatus or works.

[s. 54]

12. (1) Where—

- (a) the licensee requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric supply-lines or other works, such as which any wires, electric machinery or work under the control of the Local Government or of any local authority, or any pipe, appliance, electric supply-line or other such belonging to any duly authorized person, has been lawfully placed; or
- (b) any duly authorized person requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down or erecting any new pipe or other work, such as which any electric supply-line or works of a licensee have been lawfully placed;
- the licensee or such duly authorized person, in the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator"), shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the parties interested or in case of sudden emergency, give to the Local Government or local authority, or to such duly authorized person, or to the holder, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing before commencing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall have the right to be present during the execution of the work, which shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

(2) Where the operator finds it necessary to subvert, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply-line or work, he shall temporarily support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so subverted.

(3) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line, wires, or so as to be liable to touch, any pipe, hose or service pipe or lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying or using energy, upon this day, he shall not comply with the written consent of such person and is concerned with sub-section (1), lay his electric supply-line or wires in connection with any such pipes, hose or service pipes in lines.

(4) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(5) Where any difference as to the amount or description of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority shall be omitted, and, where necessary or made to be omitted shall not apply.

Wires, cables, conduits, or
pipes, or other electric
apparatus or works, to be
laid up to be secured
without delay.

[s. 55]

14. (1) Where any person, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall—

- (a) immediately secure the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded;
- (b) before sunset upon a night, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained until sunset against or over the part opened or broken up;
- (c) with all reasonable speed fill in the ground and materials and make good the soil or pavement, or the street, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish removed by such opening or breaking up, and;
- (d) when resurfacing and making good the soil or pavement, or the street, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which attendance continues.
- (5) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred, may cause to be executed the work which the default has delayed, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution.
- (6) Where any difference as to the amount or description of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[illegible]

- (a) the nature of the work or abstract composition;
- (b) the manner in which the work may be obtained;
- (c) the material and nature of the copy to be transmitted; and
- (d) the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) such copies are to be made by the addressee.

...shall comply with such reasonable requirements, either general or specific, as the relevant authority may require.

is by the telephone company for providing any telephone
for such work or otherwise.

of work with or without

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee, the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible when the necessity for the proposed new works in elsewhere has arisen.

[17] Where the words to be stressed consist of the beginning of any unfreezed word-form (immediately attached, or intended to be immediately attached, to a distributing case, the frozen state, not less than forty-eight hours before uttering the word, store open the telephonically a calling in writing of the intention.

10. (J) *Stores provided in action 13, sub-action (J), nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee to place any seal, label, mark, or device on any article.*

strong unless we call the Local Government into consultation to have a general approval in writing of the methods of construction which he proposes to adopt.

Provided that the recommendation of each appraiser shall in no way release the Horseman of his obligations with respect to any other content required by or under this Act.

(2) Where any animal has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may serve the order to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

(3) Where any tree, standing or lying, was on aerial line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the transmission or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first class may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he may see fit.

(d) When digging at an application under sub-section (3), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree or wasteland before the placing of the official line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such interest may encroach the area from the Khasra.

[illegible]

(F) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Figure 2-12

18. (2) A Beneficiary or any person duly authorized by a Beneficiary may, at any reasonable time, and on presenting the copy of his insurance, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him, for the purpose of—

- (G) improving and using the electric supply-line, motor, things, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee;
- (H) ascertaining the quantity of energy consumed or supplied; or
- (I) generating, when a supply of energy is no longer required, or when the licensee is authorized to take over and cut off such supply, appropriate supply-line, things, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(2) A *locus* or *acyclic* *orthogonal* *algebra* *structure* *is*

(2) A license or a permit, regardless of whether any fee, in possession of any person, in this State made by the District Magistrate, or, a Probationary-magistrate, by the Commissioner of Police, and after giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the owner, under any conditions to which energy is or has been supplied, or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing any electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy driven

II. (I) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of []
appliance for fitting except as supplied by him, or save as provided by section
[], subsection (6), or by section II, subsection (2), in any way to control or
interfere with the sale of such appliance.

Provided that no person may adopt any form of appliances, or use the energy supplied to him, as a substitute or supplement to, interference with the exercise by the licensee of authority to any other person.

(6) Where any difference or dispute arises under this article, the matter shall be referred to an Arbitration Tribunal and decided by him or, if the Tribunal is unable to decide, determined by the arbitrator.

22. Where energy is supplied by a licensee, every person within the area of supply shall, except as far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be

Charges in cases in 1973/74 supply, as applied, on a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled to similar treatment to a corresponding supply.

Provided that no person having a private generating plant shall be entitled to demand a supply of electricity to use the excess supplied only in the event of accident to his plant.

(a. 44)

39. (1) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference to any person, but, any terms of contract, made in such manner for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by the license, shall not allow such license to be the *total* agreement may be entered or agreed upon.

(2) No account shall be rendered, except with the consent in writing of the licensee, in relation to any person energy supplied to him at a lower rate for any other purpose.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to any matter provided for in sub-section (1), the matter shall either be referred to an *Electric Inspector* and decided by him, or, if the licensee or consumer so desire, be determined by arbitration.

(b. 44)

40. (1) Where any person is obliged to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge in other way by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply line or other works through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and reconnecting the supply, are paid, but no longer.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in any case in which any difference or dispute of the nature described in section 39, sub-section (3), has been referred for the decision of an *Electric Inspector* as therein provided until such Inspector has given his decision.

(c. 44)

41. Where any electric supply-line, meter, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying to any such electric supply-line, meter, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in relation to the premises in which possession the same may be.

(d. 44)

42. (1) Every licensee shall supply energy only by means of some specified system or of some other system for the time being approved by the Local Government.

(e. 44)

(2) If at any time it is established to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that a licensee is supplying energy in violation of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the meter to be used and require the licensee to comply with it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may direct him to cause to be used any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

(f. 44)

43. (1) In the absence of an agreement in the contract, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity measured in the supply shall be ascertained by means of a meter and, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the meter to be supplied with such a meter.

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and until such an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

(2) Where the consumer is not bound by an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee shall keep the meter correct, and, in default of his doing so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cause to be made to pay for the use of the meter.

(3) Where the meter is the property of the consumer, he shall keep the meter correct, and in default of his doing so, the licensee may, for so long as the default continues, cause to supply energy through the meter.

(4) The licensee or any person duly authorized by the licensee shall, at any reasonable time and on informing the consumer of his intention, have access to and be at liberty to inspect and test, and for that purpose, if he thinks fit, take off and remove, any meter referred to in sub-section (1), and, except where the meter is a standard or standard, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, such inspection, testing, taking off and removal shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than correct, be recovered from the consumer; and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be referred to an *Electric Inspector*, and the decision of such Inspector shall be final.

Provided that the licensee shall not be at liberty to take off or remove any such meter of any licensee or dispute of the nature described in sub-section (3) has arisen until the matter has been determined as herein provided.

(5) A consumer shall not require any meter referred to in sub-section (1) with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or discontinue the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention.

(6) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1), the licensee may place upon such premises such meter or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or registering under the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the rate per unit of rate at which energy is supplied to the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply.

Provided that the meter or apparatus shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the distributing poles of the licensee and any meter referred to in sub-section (1).

(7) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter referred to in sub-section (1) is or is not correct, the matter shall be decided, upon the application of either party, by an *Electric Inspector*; and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such Inspector, ceased to work, such Inspector shall estimate the amount of the energy supplied to the consumer or the electrical quantity measured in the supply on

- (d) provide for the protection and replacement of accounts by licensees in a specified form;
- (e) provide for the issuing of a regular, constant and sufficient supply of energy by licensees to consumers and for the testing of various parts of the system, of the capacity and sufficiency of each supply, and for the preservation of the records of such tests by consumers;
- (f) provide for the protection of persons and property from injury by means of contact with, or the proximity of, or by reason of the defective or dangerous condition of, any appliance or appliance used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy;
- (g) for the purpose of above fraction, regulate the supply or use of mechanical, electrical or electrostatic means of or on metallic pipes, structures or substation, and in connection, as far as it is reasonably practicable, to prevent interference with the electric wires, supply lines and apparatus of parties other than the owners of the above-mentioned, or with the consumers thereof, whether the work is done as a matter or not;
- (h) provide for protecting telegraph lines and magnetic telephones or telephonic lines being in use by persons affected by the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy;
- (i) prescribe the qualifications to be required of Electric Inspectors;
- (j) authorize any Electric Inspector or other officer of a specified rank and class to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy is, and to carry out tests therein, and to prescribe the facilities to be given to such Inspectors and officers for the purpose of such examinations and tests; and
- (k) authorize and regulate the levy of fees for any such testing or inspection and, generally, for the execution of Electric Inspectors under this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor-General in Council may direct that every French document shall be published with the English one, and may extend or alter the provisions of a Statutory Order, with a further daily fee which may extend to fifty cents.

26. (1) The power to make rules under section 25 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (2) of section 25 of the General Orders Act, 1946, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under section 25 will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

(3) Any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for publication under section 25, be referred to the Advisory Board (if any) constituted for the whole of British India, or, if no such Board has been constituted, then to such Board (if any) as the Governor-General in Council may direct; and the rule shall not be so published until such Board or Board (if any) has or have reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.

(4) All rules made under section 25 shall be published in the Gazette of India and as such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

General Officers and Procedure

27. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

28. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

29. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

30. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

31. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

32. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

33. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

34. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

35. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

36. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

37. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

38. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

39. Whenever electricity is generated, consumed or used any energy shall be charged to the consumer thereof within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

(7) *Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (7) the licensee shall give a supply of energy to any distributing licensee within the area of supply applying therefore, even although the distributing licensee desires to be supplied with only a portion of the energy required for distribution.*

Provided that the distributing licensee shall, if so required by the licensee, enter into an agreement in this and energy upon special terms (including a maximum annual sum to be paid to the licensee) to be determined, if necessary, by arbitration, in the manner laid down in sub-clause (1) (d).

(8) *The maximum price fixed by a licensee for energy supplied to a distributing licensee shall not apply to any partial supply given under sub-clause (7).*

(9) *Every distributing licensee who is supplied with energy by a licensee and intends to discontinue to receive such supply, shall give not less than twelve months' notice in writing of his intention to the licensee.*

Provided that, where the distributing licensee has entered into a written agreement with the licensee to receive and pay for a supply of energy for a definite period, such notice shall be given as or not to expire before the end of that period.

Charges

(Sub. A.
XI.)

Methods of charging.

X. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to a licensee—

- (a) by the actual amount of energy so supplied; or
- (b) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply; or
- (c) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government.

Provided that, where the licensee charges by any method so approved by the Local Government, any licensee who objects to that method may, by not less than one month's notice in writing, require the licensee to change him, at the licensee's option, either by the actual amount of energy supplied to him or by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, and thereafter the licensee shall not except with the consent of the licensee, charge him by a method other than—

Provided, secondly, that before commencing to supply energy through any distributing point, the licensee shall give notice, by public advertisement, of the method by which he proposes to charge for energy so supplied; and where the licensee has given such notice, he shall not be entitled to change that method of charging without giving not less than one month's notice in writing of such change to the Local Government, in the local authority (if any) concerned, and to every licensee of energy who is supplied by him from such distributing point.

Provided, thirdly, that, if the licensee is provided with a meter in pursuance of the provisions of section 12, sub-section (1), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1908, and the licensee charges the method of charging for the energy supplied by him from the distributing point, the licensee shall bear the expense of providing it, and, if such is necessary by reason of the new method of charging—

(Sub. A.
XI.)

How to be provided by clause IX, sub-clause (2).

XI. *Whereas provided by clause IX, sub-clause (2), the prices charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the maximum fixed by the licensee, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maximum as the Local Government shall be so approving the method.*

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of three years from the commencement of the license, the Local Government resolves or is satisfied that the maximum so fixed or approved as above-mentioned should be altered, it may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly, which shall have effect from such date as may be ascertained thereon.

Provided, also, that, where an order in pursuance of the foregoing provision has been made, no licensee order charging the maximum fixed thereby shall be made until the expiration of another period of seven years.

(Sub. A.
XII.)

Charges to supply for public lamps.

XII. The price to be charged by the licensee and to be paid to him for energy supplied for the public lamps, and the mode in which these charges are to be ascertained, shall be decided by agreement between the licensee and the Local Government, or, in the absence of such agreement, shall be determined by arbitration.

Testing and Inspection.

(Sub. A.
XIII.)

XIII. The licensee shall, at any place within reasonable distance from any distributing point, maintain at his own cost and keep in proper condition such apparatus and testing station as the Local Government may direct for the purpose of testing the quantity of energy in the mains, and shall supply and keep in proper condition the same, and, as it appears from, which he supplies energy, such instrument or for testing as so testing.

(Sub. A.
XIV.)

XIV. The licensee shall afford all facilities for inspection and testing of his works and for the testing, testing and inspection of his instruments, and, any, on such occasion of the testing of his works or the testing, testing or inspection of any instruments, he shall be accompanied by an officer, who may be present, but shall not interfere with the testing, testing or inspection.

(Sub. A.
XV.)

XV. On the occasion of the testing of any work of the licensee by an Electric Inspector or other officer thereof shall be given to the licensee; and the testing shall be carried out at such suitable place as, in the opinion of the Electric Inspector, will least interfere with the supply of energy by the licensee, and, in such manner as the Electric Inspector may direct; and the provisions of the provisions of an order made in such case by the Local Government, the Electric Inspector shall not be entitled to have access to, or interfere with, the work of the licensee at any place other than those at which the licensee has reserved the right of access to the same.

Provided, that the licensee shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of energy which may be occasioned by or required by the Electric Inspector for the purpose of any work testing or otherwise :

Provided, also, that the working shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of the works, otherwise than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government.

Plans.

XVI. (1) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply energy, forthwith cause a plan to be made of the area of supply, and shall cause to be marked thereon the line and the height above or the depth below the surface of all his then existing electric supply lines, street distributing houses and other works, and shall cause in every year to cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the electric supply-lines, street distributing houses and other works for the time being in existence. The licensee shall also, if so required by an Electric Inspector, cause to be made sections showing the level of all his existing underground works other than service lines.

(2) Every such plan shall be drawn to a scale which shall not be smaller than scales unless the scale is a vertical scale which shall not be smaller than one inch to fifty feet.

(3) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and copies thereof shall be supplied on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1905.

(4) The licensee shall, if required by an Electric Inspector or where the licensee is not a local authority, by the local authority (if any) concerned, supply free of charge to an Electric Inspector or local authority, or the same may be, a copy of every such plan or section duly corrected, so as to agree with the original kept at the principal office or place of business of the licensee.

Additional Duties of Licensees.

XVII. On the day next preceding the commencement of any such works as are referred to in section 14 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1905, the licensee shall, in addition to any other duties which he may be required to perform in pursuance of the Indian Electricity Act, 1905, as such duties as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf for the area of supply, a notice in writing stating that he is about to commence the works, and the nature and position of the same.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

When the Indian Electricity Act, 1905, was passed it was clearly intended to be a somewhat tentative measure, and it was anticipated that amending legislation would be called for at an early date. Having regard to the experience gained in the practical working of the Act, the Government of India in 1907 issued to the members of the House of Lords for consideration the amending legislation, and many relevant matters of discussion which had arisen in the working of a Committee on which electrical and commercial interests were represented.

2. The Act as at present framed vests its administration in Local Governments, with whom rests the power to grant licenses; but the authority of the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is required in regard to so many matters that the practical result has been a dual administration. In the case of extensions and similar "plans" given in the assignment of Government for street or military purposes, the administration of the Act is by section 14 placed in the hands of the Governor General in Council, but these plans frequently are issued within longer terms, or in regard to which the Local Government is empowered to grant licenses, with the result that persons, and not necessarily connected, license have been granted by the Governor General in Council and the Local Government, respectively, to the same licensee, for the same purpose, or one and the same plan. The practical effect of the present system has been delay, and has likewise been seriously prejudicial to the extension of supply for the development of the resources of the country as the financial position may, and so that frequently done, change completely between the date of the application and the granting of the license.

3. Under the Bill as now drafted the general administration of the Act and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the granting of all licenses, within the limits of the Local Government, the rule-making power, and the delegation of the powers of the Telegraph Authority to licensees, are reserved to the Governor General in Council.

4. Among the more important modifications in the Bill are the following :—

- (1) The existing provision making license compulsory has been taken out, the question of supply to the public without license being otherwise dealt with. It is by no means certain that licenses are either necessary or desirable in the case of industrial concerns or small houses.
- (2) Provision is made for the grant of licenses for "bulk supply," that is to say, to such cases where the applicant company proposes to generate energy and supply it in large quantities to distributors, who would retail it under a separate license to small consumers.

- (b) The amendment of Clause has been provided for. As present it is necessary to create a license and grant a fresh one in order to effect this object.
- (c) The question of compulsory purchase has been dealt with, in regard both to the selling of of undertakings and to those cases where purchase may be imperative. The Act provides for the acquisition, but not for the recovery, from a licensee of the purchase money. But these clauses, concerned as they are in the interests of the local authority, are regarded as small acts, are scarcely out of place, and as though they are not regularly embodied, in the case of substantial works large areas in which certain land authorities intervene. It is proposed therefore to modify the provision.
- (d) Many difficulties have arisen owing to the land and sea limit, of the area of supply over which a license operates, extensions just outside the boundary being debarring from participation in the benefits conferred by the public supply. A new section is proposed to deal with the matter and one or other which will tend to impose quite unnecessary burdens on individuals.
- (e) It is proposed to amend the provisions of Part III of the Act so as to make them, applicable to mines and workings on the shore. As regards railways and canals, the provision in subsection (1) of section 3 in Part II and the final proviso to subsection (1) of section 31 in Part III of the Act as it stands lay it down that nothing in those Parts respectively relating to the supply or not of supply shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Public Transport Act of 1928. The clause in which it is proposed to modify the latter of these provisions is explained in the Notes on Clauses (clause 32) which it is proposed, as already mentioned, to amend the former.
- (f) A slight amendment in the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, has been proposed with a view to facilitating its application to electrical works.

4. The amendment of the provisions of the Act has brought to light many minor defects of substance or arrangement which it is desirable to correct, and the opportunity has therefore been taken to amend and amend the Act with the necessary modifications. The more important of these are explained in the Notes on Clauses before and a Table showing how the various sections of the Act have been dealt with in the Bill is appended.

The 27th July 1929

J. O. MILLER.

Notes on Clauses

Title and preamble.—The reference to "lighting and other purposes" has been omitted, as lighting is no longer the chief application of electricity.

Part I

Clause 1 (1), (2) (3) and (4).—"Area of supply." As it is proposed in clause 20 to provide that the supply of energy is to be made outside the ordinary "area of supply" of a licensee, it is certain that the area fixed by the license, it becomes necessary to limit this expression in the latter sense. Certain modifications have been suggested in the definitions of "distributing main," "main" and "service line," in order to make these more accurate. "Prescribed" has been deleted.

Part II

Clause 2 (1).—Words have been added to meet the case of the area of supply being interrupted or interrupted by an intervening area not defined in it. As areas of supply under the Bill may comprise very extensive tracts of land, and especially covering parts of more than one Province, the simple term "area" has been substituted here and elsewhere in the Bill for the expression "land area," which is liable to many misapprehensions.

Clause 2 (2) (3).—Two provisions have been added, the first to prevent delay in dealing with applications for licenses and the second to ensure that there is no objection as the part of the Commission in which these applications relate to maintenance or other phase such as are mentioned in section 45 of the Act.

Clause 2 (7) (1).—A proviso has been added to this subsection having the application of certain specified classes of the schedule in the case of all licenses granted with reference to the special provisions of the new clause 3K of the schedule, so it is thought desirable that the Bill should show clearly the alternative nature of those provisions.

Clause 3 (1).—This clause has been added to prevent any doubt as to the power to grant single licenses for more than one purpose.

Clause 4 (1).—The compulsory possession of a license as to a part only of the area of supply might entail very great trouble upon licensees, and the clause has been altered in this respect. Corresponding changes have been made in clauses 5 and 7 as to purchase. In all such cases of compulsory possession as purchase the Government of India think that the authorities should be dealt with as a whole, either by the local authority, if the area of supply is entirely within its jurisdiction, or by the Government in other cases.

Clause 4 (2).—This clause which reproduces section 4 (1) (a) of the Act now provides for the situation of the license and conditions of a license. The need for this power has already been left, and it was suggested when the Act of 1925 was under discussion.

Clause 5.—In addition to the changes explained under clause 4 (1), this clause has been modified so, as to apply to a licensee by contract under clause 4 (3).

Clause 6.—It is not in the interests of the enterprise or the consumers that a monopolized undertaking should come to exist in circumstances for default, and the Act with clause, which is now, provides for the purchase of the area of a larger one for itself. Failing that, the existing provisions are now stated in subsection (2). Both sub-clauses are limited to the same case as clause 4 explained above.

Clause 7.—The amendment made in this clause has been explained under clause 4 (a) *supra*.
 Clause 8.—A proviso has been added to make the retention of existing clause in the Act clear in regard to bulk supply.

Clause 10.—Provision has been made for annulling the purchase, sale and sending other conditions in the third. Experience has shown that the power of annulling the conditions given by the existing Act was not sufficient in all cases.

Clause 11.—Three separate parts in which the liability to render accounts might well be disposed with. Provision has been made accordingly.

Clause 12 (a) (f) is new and it makes special provision for notice to the supplying authority or owner in the case of serious loss.

Clause 13 (1).—The question of the mechanical section of electric supply born with the plots of other authorized persons is distinct from that of using three pipes underground. This latter point has therefore now been included in clause 13, and a reference has been made inserted in that clause.

Clause 17 (1).—The provisions of this clause as to notice to the Telegraph authority have been revised.

Clause 17 (2) is new and corresponds with clause 13 (1) (f) as regards the Telegraph authority.

Clause 18.—The provisions of sub-section (1) as to relative supply have been altered in order to allow a wider discretion to the terms which such relative may take. In sub-section (2) the opening lines relating to lighting purposes, which are no longer necessary, have been omitted.

Clause 19 has been transferred from the Schedule to the body of the Bill, and the wording has been re-drafted.

Clause 21.—The provision as to the furnishing of "only certified" meters (section 19 of the Act) has been a dead letter. It is proposed therefore to refer to "correct" meters and to explain when a meter is deemed to be "correct."

Clause 22.—This clause is new and provides for the supply of energy in special cases outside the area of supply defined in the license. The need of such a provision has been felt.

Clause 23—Section 4 of the Act, which prohibits the supply of energy for certain purposes without a license, has been omitted from the Bill and its place has been taken by this clause, which requires the sanction of the Local Government to be obtained before any person, not being a licensee, who supplies energy to the public or to any person, opens or breaks up any mains, railways or tramways. The present intent of this provision will be that, though a person supplying energy to the public will not, as at present, be legally bound to take out a license, it will not be lawful for him to connect any wires or connections with such supply or any public street, railway or tramway unless he either has a license or obtains the sanction of the Local Government and conforms to the conditions prescribed by the Local Government under this clause.

PART III.

Clause 24.—(a) The limitation of this Part to the use of energy not supplied under Part II has been omitted as it appeared to go too far. On the other hand, power has been taken to exempt from this Part, when the circumstances are such as to warrant this course, persons using energy so supplied.

(b) The language of the Part has been slightly modified so as to make it clear that it deals with the transmission as well as the use of energy; but which the rules under Part IV, which must be complied with in connection with this Part, already provide.

(c) Expense provision has been made for the use of mains, although most cases are "places within which no mains are used" as more persons are likely to desire to be exempted. Their special inclusion in the Bill is considered desirable owing to the fact that special rules are needed to meet the peculiar conditions arising in relation.

(d) For the total exemption of railways and tramways subject to the Indian Railways Act, 1905, authorized by the first proviso in this Part of the Act, a partial exemption, limited to energy and its transmission with trams, lighting and ventilation of buildings has been substituted, as these matters are in the sphere of the Government of India, by reference to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act. But provision in railway sections in railway or tramway workings seem to require regulation under this Part as much as the other parts specified in the clause.

(e) Lastly, it has been thought desirable, following the precedent of the Indian Electricity Act, 1908, and the Indian Mines Act, 1908, to declare expressly that the provisions of this Part are binding on the Crown.

PART IV.

Clause 25 in 26.—These clauses are at present in Part II of the Act, but seem to Government that they should apply to non-licensees as well as to licensees. They have been omitted so as to make them cover also persons generating, transmitting or using energy under Part III. Clause 26 has been re-drafted and made more definite, as a number of persons with earth should be allowed unless permitted by rules under the Act or specifically restricted in such restricted cases.

Clause 26.—The insertion of an express provision for the payment of fees to members of Advisory Boards in the performance of their duties has been considered desirable. This clause has also been drafted so as to empower the Governor-General in Council to the Local Government to regulate the duties and procedure of Boards by executive orders instead of by rules as at present.

Clause 27 is new, and it empowers the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Chief Electric Inspector and Local Government to appoint provincial Electric Inspectors. The practical working of the measure is left to a large extent to the question of rules, the enforcement of which is the chief duty of Electric Inspectors.

Clause 37.—This clause revokes the *Gasworks Ordinance* (a Bill) with the intemperance of making sale. The necessity for enforcing the sale during periods of local distress is not to be general, and as such rules have hitherto in fact been made. Therefore, the clause is intended to be in the interests of the commercial community, who desire to have a sale to purchase under the rules through which British India, a result which can only be secured if it is made by the Government. The only alteration of any importance made in that clause are—

(1) the providing expressly for rules dealing with the discontinuance of supply, though this matter is already covered by the general language of the Act as now law and has remained here; and

(2) the increase of the penalty of Rs. 150, which may at present be prescribed for breach of a rule in Rs. 300, the present penalty being considered by the Government to be inadequate in cases where a breach may endanger life.

Clause 38 to 40.—The present penal sections of the Act are in consequence long, and have therefore been split up into three separate clauses in the Bill. Clause 38, as revised, is now prescribing a penalty for the breach of the new clause 10. Clause 39 (a) is also new and makes necessary provision for punishing inadequate arrangements as to the sale of houses. This provision takes the place of section 32 (1) of the Act, prescribing severe penalties of persons who have been convicted because the number and should be fixed, as in England, to death with or without.

Clause 40.—This clause, based on section 21 of the *Indian Penal Code Act, 1860*, has been introduced to prevent obstruction proceedings.

Clause 41.—The powers, which the Government originally possessed for placing later and posts on private property, are very wide, and the Government of India think it desirable that express power should be taken to impose conditions when these powers are delegated. The necessary addition has accordingly been made in the clause.

Clause 42 is new. It clearly follows section 35 of the *Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885*, and empowers the local Government to delegate to Electric Telegraphs officers functions under the proposed Act which relate to technical matters.

Clause 43.—The modifications proposed by sub-clause (1) in sections 40 (2) (f) and 41 (2) of the *Land Acquisition Act, 1894*, are intended to ensure the obtaining of the necessary power to proceed with the acquisition of land under that Act by companies formed for the purpose of electrical undertakings. At present these clauses negatively require the company to show to the satisfaction of the local Government that no need, for the construction of which the land is to be acquired, is such as to be likely to prove useful to the public and to provide in the agreement, and which may have to be made with the Secretary of State, for the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the road, agreement with which it is obviously impossible for such companies to comply. This therefore proposed to alter these provisions so as to provide a company the benefit of the Act if they use their best efforts to carry out or make of the proposed work will prove useful to the public and, that the public will be entitled to use the road or other terms.

The modifications in the same Act provided for by sub-clause (2) follow the lines of section 17 (2) of the *Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885*, and *Electricity Act, 1899*, who may not be compared, within the scope of the provisions of the *Land Acquisition Act, 1894*.

Clause 44.—This clause, which amends the existing Act, specially mentions licenses granted under prior to the commencement of the Act of 1895, and, subject to each thing, the holders of such licenses are to be deemed to be licensees under the new Act. Words have been added to bring all such persons within the purview of the Act, so far as their rights are not inconsistent with the date of the present Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

Clause IV of the schedule to the Act has been re-drafted and transferred to the body of the Bill, where it forms 24. *Clause V* of the same schedule has been omitted the matter being fully dealt with by rules under section 33 (4) of the Act, corresponding to clause 37 (2) of the Bill.

Clause IV.—Clause VI of the schedule to the Act has been re-drafted in part or and has been moved to clause IV of the schedule to the Bill.

Clause V, VI and VII.—The question of the original clauses VIII and IX has been altered to bring these before clause VII. These three clauses are now V, VI and VII of the schedule to the Bill, respectively. Clause VI lays down the ordinary procedure for obtaining a supply of energy where the licensee's distributing mains are within one hundred yards of the applicant's premises. Clause VII relates to special cases which do not fall within the scope of clause VI, and it has been included to make this point clear. In clause VI (1) of the Bill the words "as to any alleged defects or defects in the presence or quantity of the energy supplied" have been omitted because the matter could be dealt with by rules under clause 37 (2) (b), a penalty being provided in clause 37 (2). The existing rules are fully with the matter.

Clause IX is new and of importance. The provisions are derived from special Acts (see, e.g., the *Electricity Supply Act, 1891*, sections 43, 44 and 45) which have been passed in Great Britain from time to time. The term "supply to bulk" which is used in these Acts has not been repeated. The note on clause 3 (2) (c) says, above, that, in cases coming under this clause, certain other existing clauses of the schedule will not apply. The corresponding clauses of the schedule in the *Electricity Supply Act, 1891* (2 & 3 Vict., c. 10), are similarly excluded from incorporation in 1925.

Table showing disposal of notices of Act III of 1900.

Section of Act.	Class of Bill.	Remarks.	Section of Act.	Class of Bill.	Remarks.
1	1		31 (1) to	37	Transferred to Part IV.
2			38		
3	Ordinary	Classes (6), (7), (8), (9) omitted. See clause 22.	39	40	Transferred to Part IV.
4 (1), (2)	4	Section 4 (1) (2) is clause 1 (1).	40	41	This section has been divided up, parts 17 & being transferred to Part IV.
5	5		41	42	
6	6		42	43	
7	7	Section 7 (1) omitted	43	44	
8	8		44	45	
9	9		45	46	
10	10		46 (1) (2)	47 to 49	See clause 22.
11	11		47 (1) (2)	Ordinary	See clause 41 of the Bill.
12	12		48	49	
13	13		49	50	
14	14		50	51	
15	15		51	52	
16	16		52	53	
17	17		53 (1)	54	
18	18		54 (1) (2)	55	
19	19		55 (1) (2)	56	
20	20		56 (1)	57	
21	21		57 (1)	58	
22	22		58 (1)	59	
23	23		59 (1)	60	
24	24		60 (1)	61	
25	25		61 (1)	62	
26	26		62 (1)	63	
27	27		63 (1)	64	
28	28		64 (1)	65	
29	29		65 (1)	66	
30	30		66 (1)	67	
31	31		67 (1)	68	
32	32		68 (1)	69	
33	33		69 (1)	70	
34	34		70 (1)	71	
35	35		71 (1)	72	
36	36		72 (1)	73	
37	37		73 (1)	74	
38	38		74 (1)	75	
39	39		75 (1)	76	
40	40		76 (1)	77	
41	41		77 (1)	78	
42	42		78 (1)	79	
43	43		79 (1)	80	
44	44		80 (1)	81	
45	45		81 (1)	82	
46	46		82 (1)	83	
47	47		83 (1)	84	
48	48		84 (1)	85	
49	49		85 (1)	86	
50	50		86 (1)	87	
51	51		87 (1)	88	
52	52		88 (1)	89	
53	53		89 (1)	90	
54	54		90 (1)	91	
55	55		91 (1)	92	
56	56		92 (1)	93	
57	57		93 (1)	94	
58	58		94 (1)	95	
59	59		95 (1)	96	
60	60		96 (1)	97	
61	61		97 (1)	98	
62	62		98 (1)	99	
63	63		99 (1)	100	
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The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Law and By-laws on the 10th July 1899:—

No. 6 of 1899.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1898.

22 of 1899. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

22 of 1899. Section 10. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Volunteers (Amendment) Act, 1899.
2. After section 10 of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1898, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

" 10. Any member of the Territorial Force, armed and equipped in pursuance of section 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1897, who is attached to a corps of volunteers shall be subject to the provisions of that Act during the period for which he is so attached."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is considered very important that any individuals attached to corps other than the Indian Volunteers, who are attached, be subject to the same law and regulations as that corps itself.

By sections 1 and 2 of the Army (Regulation) Act, 1898, the Army Act has already been amended with a view to placing under military law for the time being any members of an Indian volunteer corps who may be attached, for the purpose of training, to the Territorial or the Regular Forces in the United Kingdom.

The object of this Bill is to make a corresponding amendment to the provisions of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1898, in order that any members of the Territorial Force, who may be attached to a volunteer corps in India, shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Volunteers Act during the period he is attached to such corps.

The 10th July 1899.

KITCHENER,

General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Secy of India, Legislative Dept.

(Revised by order of His Excellency the Governor-General.)

W. FRANCIS,
Asst. Secy. to Secy, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 and 1919 (C.S. & S. Vict., Cap. 67, and S.S. & S. Vict., Cap. 14).

The Council met at the Vice-regal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 23rd July 1932.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Earl Vincent Kinross of Kinross, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.,
G.O.S., Commandant-in-Chief of India.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adams, K.C., G.C.S.
The Hon'ble Sir J. O. Miller, G.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, G.C.S.
The Hon'ble Sir G. F. Wilson, G.C.S., G.O.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. H. Moberg, G.C.S.

INDIAN FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey: "I beg to move that leave be given to withdraw the Bill which was introduced in Council on the 29th September 1931 to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1931, and also to introduce a new Bill to amend and consolidate the Factory Law in India. After the passage of this measure confined to the improvement of the law in minor matters were the experience of the last eighteen years has shown changes to be desirable, it would not be necessary for me to say much, for the amendments of this kind which are proposed are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Notes on Clauses. But the questions to which the members of this Council will be asked to make changes in the law which are far-reaching in their character, they have already aroused a great deal of public interest and we must expect that they will again be widely discussed. I may say at once that we propose to regulate by law the hours of work of all operatives in the largest and most important class of factories, and I think that the public are entitled to expect a full statement of the reasons which have led to this new departure in Indian Factory legislation. I must therefore ask the indulgence of the Council if I treat this part of our proposal at some length.

"It is necessary in the first place to touch briefly on the various amendments which have been passed in regard to factories. It was not until 1881 that the legislature attempted in any way to regulate the conditions of factory labour in India and the measure passed in that year provided only for a minimum amount of electrification. It contained clauses providing for the posting of sanitary, the reporting of accidents, and the suspension of factories by Government inspectors. It also contained, as originally introduced, provisions which prohibited the employment of persons of less than seven years of age, and limited the hours of work of children (i.e. persons under twelve years of age) to six in the day, and of young persons (i.e. persons between the ages of twelve and sixteen) to eight in the day. As the Act so finally passed, however, no reference was made to young persons, and the working hours of children were fixed at nine hours. No attempt was made to restrict the employment of adults, whether male or female, in any respect whatever. The existing factory law was brought into its present shape in 1891 when the Act of 1881 was amended in accordance with the recommendations of a Commission which sat in 1890 under the presidency of Sir A. Lubbock. The minimum age of children was raised from twelve years to fourteen, the working day of women was limited to eleven hours, and of children to seven hours, and a compulsory rest-day stoppage and a weekly holiday on Sundays were provided for all operatives; but except in the two matters last mentioned no restriction was placed on the hours of work of adult male operatives. The Commission had been specially asked to report whether the daily operative desired such a general working day should be fixed by law, and if so, of what length it should be, and whether, if the change was not desired by the operatives themselves, the conditions under which they worked demanded that it should be enforced. To this question they replied that all factories worked daylight hours, the average day being 12 hours, but longer in the hot weather than in the cold weather. They were of opinion that the operatives as a whole desired that the state of things should be continued, and that there was nothing in the conditions under which they worked which called for any legislative restriction of their hours of labour. Their opinion was accepted by Government and the Act of 1891 was framed accordingly.

"This Act was generally accepted at the time as a satisfactory solution of the questions which had been raised. In addressing the Council on the day the Bill was passed the President (Lord Lansdowne) said: 'We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory

labor in India as a paper footing, and that our Bill will be accepted here and at home, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Nigam would have us believe, as a mere prelude to still further restrictions, but our intention as final as any settlement of such a question can be." After such a statement from the head of the Government, who was responsible for the Act of 1860, any critic of our measure is entitled to ask, why the whole subject is now to be reopened, and why the mill industry of India is to be called on to submit to new restrictions. But it is a perfectly fair question, though I don't whether it would be asked by any person who had believed closely the course of things during the last four or five years. In any case the answer is a simple one: The conditions which prevailed in 1861 have been radically altered. Had all factories continued to work daylight hours, it is impossible—I give my own opinion for what it is worth—that Government would have been called on to interfere. But under the changed conditions it has been proved beyond possibility of doubt that abuses may arise which cannot be allowed to go uncheckd.

"In 1861, there was not, I believe, a single electric-light installation in any factory in India, but in 1868 electric installations were set up on one or two factories in Bombay, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the number of these installations has steadily increased until on Bombay at any rate the factory which is without one is an exception to the general rule. The result of this change is that the security which Government formerly had, that the operatives would not be employed for more than twelve hours a day on the evenings throughout the year, has completely disappeared, and both the employers of labor and the operatives themselves are now exposed to the temptation, which may at any time become inevitable, of extending the working day to an indefinite length. The period of prosperity which the cotton industry began to enjoy in the mid-portion of 1866-1868 resulted in a state of affairs which approached a public scandal. The mills were running so close to make the most of favorable markets, and in many cases the men were regularly worked for fifteen hours a day or more. Public attention, both in India and in England, was called to the facts by the publication of certain articles in the *Times of India*. It was alleged at the time that the statements made in these articles were exaggerated, and that they were in some cases without foundation. But, however that may be, the inquiries which were instituted by Government placed it beyond dispute that a large number of operatives were being regularly worked for fifteen hours a day or more, and that abuses almost existed in connection with the employment of children. Even when these facts were brought before them Government were still reluctant to interfere. They would gladly have preferred to leave the question of the length of the working day to be settled between the operatives and their employers. But a state of affairs had been disclosed which made a full investigation an imperative duty, and so Government could have refused to undertake it. Preliminary inquiries were in the first instance addressed to Local Governments.

"In the session of 1868 a Committee headed over by Sir Hamilton Fyfe-Dunlop was appointed to examine the report submitted on the spot. It was announced at the time of their appointment that should their investigations establish the existence of abuses which required to be removed, a representative Commission would be appointed to consider the whole subject comprehensively before any radical changes in the factory law were made. The reference to the Commission included both the direct regulation of the hours of adult labor and the formation of a class of young persons. Their report was unanimously in favor of direct Government interference. In brief, the hours of work of all operatives. They were satisfied that without legislative interference it would be impossible to ensure that evening hours would not be worked, and they accordingly recommended the imposition by law of a twelve hours' day. They were not in favor of the creation of a class of young persons, which would, in their opinion, create serious administrative difficulties. It was obvious that on the face of this report the matter could not be allowed to rest. Accordingly, in pursuance of the promise previously given, a representative Commission was appointed which carried on its labors during the mid-portion of the years 1867-1868. Their report was at once published for criticism and was sent to Local Governments for opinion. When all replies had been received it then became the duty of the Government of India to submit to His Majesty's Secretary of State recommendations as to the course to be followed. I am glad to say that Lord Morley has accepted all our proposals and the result of our deliberations in the Bill which is about to be introduced.

"The report of the Commission was not less clear and decisive as to the necessity of legislation than that of the Committee had been. On the question whether the present regulations of employment had produced deterioration in the physique of the workers, the verdict of the Commission was practically one of 'not proven.' In spite of the constant and careful attention they had paid to the matter during the whole course of their investigation, they had not found any indications of physical deterioration amongst the adult male operatives. As regards female operatives, they considered this want of evidence to be no evidence in the absence of any conditions tending to physical deterioration; but in the case of female operatives, they were of opinion that the past and present conditions of work in many places were undoubtedly calculated to cause physical deterioration, and they had been struck by the marked absence of elderly women in these factories in spite of the fact that the demand for labor was largely in excess of the supply. They concluded that this fact pointed to the conclusion that the operative human body is worn out by the strain of work at a comparatively early age. It is right to mention that Dr. Shaw differed from his colleagues, and was of opinion that there could be no doubt that the conditions of employment had led to physical deterioration. If I may be permitted to sum up the conclusions of the Commission in my own words, I would say that all the members recognized that it was the duty of Government to render impossible the continuance of the conditions which had

been allowed to grow up in England in 1915, and all were agreed that the object which Government must seek to attain was the limitation of the working day for adults to an average of twelve hours. But when it came to the question as to what form legislation should take, only one member, Dr. Baer, was prepared to follow the lead of the American Free-Trade's Commission. The other members were anxious that legislative interference should be confined to the narrowest limits consistent with the attainment of the objects in view and submitted proposals which I shall review presently.

"The replies which we received from Local Governments were so far chiefly in favour of legislative interference. With the exception of the Government of Bombay, a province in which industrial enterprise has followed a somewhat different course from that which is usual in India and where textile factories are non-existent, the Local Governments and Administrations were unanimously of opinion that the case for imposing new restrictions was complete. Several important bodies took the same view, and the only important exceptions were one or two of the Chambers of Commerce and certain associations which represented the factory proprietors as a class. These bodies considered that no valid research had been established for or against the existing law. Their views are entitled to much respect, but they cannot be held to outweigh the immense mass of opinions on the other side. The case for legislation as it came before us was overwhelmingly strong. No responsible Government could possibly refuse to take action in the face of reports from a Commission under expert guidance, and from a Commission of which these mill-owners were members, supported as these were by official opinion throughout India and by a considerable section of the commercial community. The remedy for legislation had been established, the result to be attained had been clearly defined, there remained only the question whether legislation was to take the form of direct measures or whether reliance was to be placed on indirect methods. I will now try to explain the reasons which induced the Government of India to decide in favour of the former alternative.

"In their report the majority of the Commission first of all stated the objectives which in their opinion rendered it inadvisable to limit strictly the working hours of adults. They then went on to explain the indirect methods which they believed would have the desired effect. I shall follow the same order, but first of all I wish to quote from the report an extremely significant passage which clearly defines the aims which Government had to decide on—

"We are strongly opposed to any direct limitation of adult working hours, because we consider that there is no necessity for the adoption of this drastic course, because we are convinced that it would cause the greatest harm to the existing industries, most of which have never worked long hours, and because we think that a measure would seriously hamper the growth of industrial enterprise. We believe that the working of adults for excessive hours in textile factories will be effectively prevented, indirectly, by the measures we propose for restricting the hours of 'young persons', women and children. Had this restriction alternative not been available we are of opinion that direct limitation of the working hours of adults would then have been not only justifiable, but necessary, in order to prevent abuses which the Government could not, upon economic and humanitarian grounds, permit to continue or recur."

"Government had therefore to consider three questions—

- (1) Are the objectives to direct restriction as definite as the Commission believed them to be?
- (2) Are the indirect methods proposed by the Commission free from objection? and
- (3) Will these methods be successful in securing the desired result?

"The objections to the imposition of direct restrictions were entitled to and received the most careful examination by Government. In the first place it was alleged that the direct methods involved the application of a principle of very doubtful validity—How I must give some account. I cannot admit that, as between direct and indirect interference, any question of principle arises. If it is once conceded, as it is by the Commission, that Government is bound to pass such legislative measures as will prevent the working of any enterprise for excessive hours, then the question whether the desired result is obtained by direct or indirect methods is not a question of principle at all, but a question of expediency and administrative convenience. Next we were told that direct limitation has found acceptance in very few countries. To this argument my reply is that we cannot rely for guidance to any great extent on the experience of other countries. It is quite true that in England it has not been found necessary to impose any direct restriction on the hours of adult male labour, but does any one suppose that the conditions prevailing in England are comparable with those which exist in India? If there were anything else, the fact that in England labour is highly organized, and workmen have long been accustomed to band themselves together for their own protection, would of itself rather be a warning to the Government of India to be careful of the consequences of direct measures. What we have to consider is not the experience of other countries but the actual conditions of India to-day. The difficulties next to be mentioned are the most important. The Commission was of opinion that direct restriction was open to the gravest objections from a practical point of view and would apply a remedy very much more drastic than the commissioning of the case demanded. It would, they said, impose on all industries restrictions which were required only in textile factories, and they pointed out that as all industries overtime was frequently necessary, and that in India it would be impossible to devise a workable system of exceptions, which would give employers the freedom

they could legitimately claim, and would at the same time secure the general enforcement of the restriction. I do not at present deny that there are difficulties to be faced, but I think it can be shown that, if the problem is clearly presented, these objections will be found to be a good deal less formidable than they have been represented to be. If it be the case that women have been worked only in one class of factories, then surely it is a simple matter to legislate for that class only, providing that at the same time to extend the provisions of the law to other classes, should the necessity to do so subsequently arise. Then as regards the possibility of devising a workable system of exemption, if the limitation of hours of labour is confined to one class of factories, it might not be an impossible task to work out such a system. Moreover, the Commission themselves did not escape this difficulty by the resort to indirect methods. They proposed that all factories which undertook to work for not more than twelve hours in each day should be exempted from the necessity of registering their young persons and of having them certified for age. A factory accepting this concession would render itself liable for employing any of its operatives for over twelve hours as if they were young persons. But it is obvious that, if a large number of factories accepted this alternative, the position would at once become precisely the same as if the twelve hours' day had been imposed by law, and the task of working out a system of exemption would still have to be undertaken by Government. In any case the question arises if it was that, while some of the practical objections to the system of equal hours whether the methods of enforcement adopted were direct or indirect, the others were not by any means of an insuperable character.

It is necessary to turn now to the measures which the majority of the Commission advised would automatically reduce the hours of the working day of adult males to twelve hours. They proposed the formation of a class of young persons to include all young adults between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, with working hours limited to twelve in any one day. At the same time the hours of work for women were to be raised to twelve and the hours for children reduced to six. Finally the employment of young persons, women and children before 5-30 a.m. or after 5 p.m. was to be prohibited, and in place of the present mid-day interval a compulsory interval after six hours' continuous working was to be imposed. To two of these proposals serious and weighty objections were raised by Lord Curzon and by others. The increase in the working hours of women was criticised as a retrograde step, and I may say at once that the Government of India were not satisfied that it had been proved that women could work regularly for twelve hours without detriment to their health, or that it was desirable that they should compete with men for the same kind of work to a larger extent than they do at present. The formation of a class of young persons would, it was always been held, involve grave administrative difficulties, and I doubt whether the Commission have been successful in showing that they can be avoided. It has been found sufficiently difficult to enforce the existing law as regards children, and it seems likely that the same difficulties would appear in an exaggerated form in the case of 'young persons'. It is true that the administrative difficulties would be eased if the law were voluntarily adopted by the twelve hours' day, and accepted the alternative offered them by the Commission. But in that case, as has already been indicated, the position would be in nearly every respect the same as if the twelve hours' day had been imposed by an Act of the Legislature.

I will deal now with the third and most important question, *namely*, would the indirect methods prove successful? *That is*, would the working hours of the protected classes automatically fit the working hours of all operatives? So far as Government could ascertain, there were three possible methods of insuring the object in view—(1) factories might be able to do without the young persons and women altogether and employ only male adult operatives and full time, (2) they might be unable to do so owing to the limited supply of adult labour, and would then be compelled to make the hours of work of all operatives fit the same as for the protected classes, (3) they might be able to concentrate the women and young persons in certain departments of the mills, and would then work for twelve hours in those departments and for longer hours in the other departments. In view of the fact that complaints of the difficulty of getting a full supply of labour are frequently heard in almost every part of the country, it seems unlikely that the mills generally would be able to do without the young persons and women, and consequently the adaptation to work excessive hours would be demanded when the demand was greatest, the system would tend in this respect to correct itself. On the other hand Government could not exclude the possibility that some mills at any rate might be able to dispense with the protected classes. If that occurred, the evidence adduced by mills which worked unrestricted hours, and those which had to conform themselves to twelve hours, could not but lead to a series of variations which would inevitably give rise to further trouble. This consideration would not at all have been decisive, but it was apparent that there was much cause to apprehend that in many mills arrangements could and would be made to enable the women to be concentrated in certain departments. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce definitely approved their belief that this was possible, and that there were many ways in which the interests of Government would be circumvented. Certain mills might by increasing the number of operatives work the spinning and ring departments for twelve hours, while the other departments of the mill worked fourteen and fifteen hours. Dr. Haire pointed out that in the weaving department, where few young persons were employed, the hours of work would not be restricted to twelve, and the fact is not disputed by the majority of the Commission. They point out, however, that the irregular arrangements of spinning and weaving will now be based upon the assumption that the spinning and weaving departments will work the same hours, that the machinery in the two departments is in almost all cases run by the same engine, and that it would not be economical, as a rule, to run the same

department while the other remained idle. On the other hand, we have to keep in mind two facts. In the first place, with the growth of industrial activity which has been so marked during the last twenty years, weaving may be expected to become more important. More factories will in the natural course of development be established for weaving only, and separate machinery for the weaving sheds could easily be erected in new mills which combined spinning with weaving. In the second place, if large electric supply systems are established at industrial centres, similar to the scheme which is already in contemplation for Bowbar, any factory which obtained its power from such a source would have no difficulty in running its weaving and spinning departments separately.

"The conclusion finally reached by Government was that there was the greatest reason to fear that the adoption of the Commission's proposals would fail to prevent abuses. If these apprehensions were fulfilled, the position would at once become most serious and fresh legislation would be required within a very few years. It has been urged that the strict limitation of the hours of work now will lead to the demand for further restrictions hereafter. That is a question with regard to which I will not hazard any conjecture. But at any rate we may be sure that the most likely way of meeting such restrictions is to pass measures which may fail to accomplish their proposed object. To experimental legislation with only a doubtful prospect of success we are utterly opposed, when the scheme to be advanced and the straightforward method of strengthening them are plain before us. Indeed, it would be extremely unwise for factory owners to adopt such a course. Government can insist on their observing the letter of the law, but cannot guard them from any very hearty co-operation in securing an object which is not plainly expressed in the law itself. If there is a way by which the hours of work of adult males whose can be kept at 14½ hours or even more without infringing the law, the factory owners would surely eagerly avail themselves of it. In doing so many of them would probably incur a great deal of expenditure, e.g. in adding to the number of spindles, and they would have a perfectly legitimate grievance if the action which might be taken, now was postponed to a later date. I have dealt very fully with the arguments used by the majority of the Commission in this matter, because I should not be treating the Council fairly if I did not take them into our confidence with regard to the considerations which have guided us in our decisions of such importance. I hope that in doing so I have not failed to attach to the arguments of such a weighty and influential body as the Commission the value to which they are entitled. I should be very loath to do so, for Government have the fullest sense of the case, the ability, and the completeness with which the Commission confronted their inquiries and framed their proposals.

"In the Bill which I have submitted to introduce the provisions dealing with the hours of employment of operatives are divided into two sections, (1) those which apply to non-textile factories, and (2) those which apply to textile factories. The report of the Commission makes it perfectly clear that such abuses as have prevailed have occurred in textile factories only. In those circumstances it would have been unreasonable to impose on non-textile factories restrictions which were not required. The changes in the law as regards the hours of employment in non-textile factories will therefore be concerned solely with the existing stoppage, and the weekly holiday, and are of a drastic character. At the same time, however, it is proposed to take power to extend by notification to non-textile factories any of the special provisions of the law relating to textile factories should circumstances make this course necessary.

"In all textile factories, the hours of work of all operatives will be limited to twelve in any one day. This being so, the main reason for making a class of young persons or for extending the hours of employment of women disappears. The working day of children will be limited to no hours in textile factories, this change being a natural corollary to the imposition of a twelve hours day for adults. The employment of women and children, and also of adult males in factories, where the shift system is not in force, will be prohibited except between 6-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special exceptions will, as proposed by the Commission, be granted to certain glassing factories and to cotton and jute presses. These are the main proposals which have been put forward.

"With the remainder of the Bill I will deal as briefly as I can. Considerable difficulties have been found in enforcing the provisions of the existing law as regards the employment of children. It is therefore essential that the law should be strengthened. We have accepted two important measures proposed by the Commission, (1) that certificates of age and physical fitness before employment should be demanded from all children who are actually employed in a factory and (2) that when a child over the age of six is found in any factory, he shall be presumed to be actually employed, until the contrary is proved. Another proposal that the certificate of age given by the certifying surgeon should be accepted as conclusive evidence of the age of the child has been examined open to objection and has not been accepted, and we have also thought it undesirable to give effect to the proposal that if a child over thirteen years of age is certified to be physically fit to be worked as an adult, and can produce a certificate showing that he has passed a certain educational standard, he should be allowed to work for twelve hours.

"The existing Act contains no substantive provisions for the health and safety of operatives except those which concern the fencing of machinery. The Commission proposed the insertion in the law of a number of provisions borrowed from the corresponding provisions of

the English Act or based on existing rules of Local Governments on the subject. All these proposals, with the exception of one which it is thought, can better be dealt with by rule, have been accepted and a new provision with regard to lighting has been added.

"An important change has been made with regard to the responsibility for infringements of the law. The present Act, unfortunately, not with much reason, it is understood, in its responsibility upon the employer. The Commission submitted proposals for making that responsibility absolute. That some changes are required does not admit of any doubt, but it has been thought better on the whole to abandon the attempt to make the employer, who in many cases is a Joint Stock Company, personally responsible, and instead it has been decided to fix the responsibility on the manager of the factory in every case. It is hoped that the provisions of the law have been so drafted that no man will in future be responsible.

"The proposal that a Chief Inspector of Factories should be appointed for all India, met with a considerable amount of opposition from Local Governments and the Government of India have decided that on the whole such an appointment is neither necessary nor desirable. Various arrangements have, however, been made giving the Inspectors of Factories additional powers which experience has shown to be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

"Before I close, there are two other matters to which I wish to refer. If Hon'ble Members will examine the provisions of the Bill, they will see that certain clauses, particularly clauses 21, 23, 25, 26 and 28, provide that the provisions of the Bill shall not apply to cases exempted from their operation by rule or notification. As the Act could not be worked without these exemptions, it is essential that the rules to be made and the notifications to be issued should come into force simultaneously with the Act itself. It is the intention of Government that this should be done, and arrangements will be made accordingly. A letter is about to be issued to Local Governments on the subject, and the public generally will have a full opportunity of expressing their opinion with regard to the rules before any final decision is arrived at. I understand that some of the suggestions would have preferred that such suggestions should find a place in the subordinate law. That is a matter which we must appropriately be discussed in Select Committee, but I may point out that inasmuch as it would be responsible for Government to frame a comprehensive list of exemptions which would never require amendment or revision it would be necessary for any one to take power to make such exemptions by rule. It seems better, therefore, on the whole and more convenient that all exemptions should find a place in the rules.

"The second remark I wish to make is this. I hope that factory owners will give us their assistance in settling finally the provisions of the proposed law. I can tell you no hope that the decisions already arrived at as important questions of principle will be reconsidered. Conclusions which are based on the matured results of an inquiry lasting for four years cannot be hastily reversed. But it is possible that the drafting of the Bill might be improved, and that we have not always succeeded in meeting the legitimate requirements of the factories. We cannot hope to put the law into a thoroughly practical and workable shape unless we have the assistance of those who are familiar with the details of factory working and who will have to comply with the provisions of the law when it is passed. It is not proposed that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee now. It will, however, be published so that everyone concerned may have ample time to examine it and to suggest amendments, and as one course it will be referred to a Select Committee which will have to deal with the amendments which by that time may have been put forward."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882. He said—"I need not detain Council with any lengthy explanation of the amendments to the Companies Act which I am now proposing. The Indian Companies Act is an obsolete Act; we have for some time past recognized that it stands in need of considerable amendment and revision and have only deferred taking the necessary action because a similar measure regarding the consolidation of the corresponding English Act was still under consideration. As a result of the passing of the English Companies Act of 1908, we are now in communication with Local Governments and commercial bodies as to the amendments which should be made in our Indian Act, but we cannot hope to introduce the necessary measure before long, and as the meanwhile our attention has been drawn to two points of a defective nature. The English Act contains a provision permitting the payment of dividends out of capital during the period of reconstruction. In India there are numerous working such provisions in the case of railways and insurance. Hitherto the need of extending this

provision to industrial undertakings has not been left in India, but recently we were approached by an Indian firm, who are undertaking two important industrial enterprises in India, with a request that they might be permitted to pay reference to capital during the period of the construction of the works and buildings associated with their venture. This request is a reasonable one and we have agreed upon steps to amend our Act on the lines of section 91 of the English Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1909.

"The second amendment provides for the release of redeemed debentures in certain cases.

"This measure is necessary to protect purchasers of debentures issued by Joint Stock Companies in India from any risk arising out of difficulties concerning the solvency of debenture at the time of their purchase. It has been provided upon as by the Madras and Bombay Chambers of Commerce and will place our law in respect of this particular matter on the same footing as the English Statute."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Haavest introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Haavest moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official languages in English and in each other languages to the Local Governments (such as).

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Haavest moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy. He said:—"In making the motion which stands in my name, I wish to avoid, as far as possible, all purely technical matters, but some explanation is necessary as to why it has been thought right to introduce a measure passed into law only six years ago."

"Electrical enterprise is still in its infancy in this country, and the Act of 1926 was the first attempt made to deal with the subject on broad and general lines applicable to the country as a whole. The necessity for such an Act was imposed on the Government by the Commercial community, but in the state of our knowledge of the conditions as they existed then, great difficulty was experienced in framing a suitable measure, which, on the one hand, should place an unnecessary obstacle in the way of the development of a great industry and, on the other hand, should afford of a suitable measure of control in the interests of the public. The discussion of detail proved almost to be so great that it became a question whether the Bill should not be postponed until further experience had been gained, but it was thought better to proceed with the measure even if it should be found to be imperfect, than to leave matters in a state of doubt. Of the wisdom of the decision there can, I think, be no doubt, and the measure that was passed has given electrical enterprise definite legal recognition, and has, though there have been complaints of delay and obstruction, on the whole, worked well. From time to time, however, points of doubt and difficulty arose, and in 1927 a Committee was appointed to consider how they could best be met. The most important of these had reference to a matter of great consequence to the industry of the country, namely, the application of the Act to the supply of electricity on bulk. The existing Act made no clear provision for this, and the Council saw, no doubt, where how necessary it is to remove this defect to allow of the development of the scheme for supplying energy in bulk which are being promoted in various parts of the country, and which are almost certain to become more numerous in future. Several other points were also referred to the Committee; others have come to light during the discussion on their proposals, and others will, no doubt, be brought up in the consideration of the Bill which I propose to now introduce. The Committee was a strong one and represented both Government and commercial interests. It met under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Carrington, whose great services in shaping this rather intricate piece of legislation, I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging. It examined the references made by the Government with great care and submitted a report dealing very clearly and thoroughly with the instruments of the subject. The Committee thought right to make one very important recommendation as a matter of principle, namely, that the general system to be pursued in amending the Act. Under the Act of 1926, the administration was in most respects left in the hands of Local Governments, but in various important matters the authority or previous sanction of the Government of India had to be invoked. It was considered that the Local Government granted license, while free smaller business in the neighbouring environment, reference had to be made to the Government of India. The difficulties and delays resulting from this dual system were pointed out by the Committee, and as a solution it was proposed that the administration of the Act should be undertaken by the Government of India. This proposal, when placed before Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce, met with considerable support in some quarters, and very strong opposition in others. It is proposed in the Bill to avoid the difficulties pointed out in a different way, namely, by further decentralising the administration rather than by centralising it. The main provision already has regard to the case of municipalities, and the Bill would a dual administration in such cases as far as possible by allowing the Local Governments to send licenses there, but only after reference to

the military authorities whose powers in such places must be maintained unimpaired. The Bill therefore follows the Act in leaving the administrative authority in most matters in the hands of Local Governments, and it gives them in some cases from making regulations; while at the same time, to secure final uniformity which is so necessary for the management of railways, it reserves to the Supreme Government the power of making rules, along with certain general powers of control.

"The changes in the law which it is proposed by the Bill to make are dealt with very fully in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I will not detain the Council except to call attention to two or two changes of special importance.

"Clause 3 of the Bill differs in an important point from sections 3 and 4 of the Act, of which it takes the place. The existing powers formerly granted by section 4 of the existing Act were interpreted in the light of the prohibitions in section 3, and were held therefore not to extend to the grant of licences for supply of energy to bulk. To make it clear that no such limitation of the existing powers of the Government was intended, it was at first proposed to widen the scope of the prohibitions in section 3, and thus was the clause which the Committee recommended. It is not advisable, however, to impose prohibitions and penalties except where prohibitions are available and it has been thought better to remove the general prohibition against supplying energy without a licence and to substitute a new clause, which appears as clause 23, prohibiting certain acts by persons who are not licensees. For a breach of this clause a substantial penalty is provided in clause 41. At the same time the prohibitions of the previous clause in Part IV of the Bill have been extended so as to apply to non-licensees as well as to licensees. It is thought that these changes will, while removing certain restrictions which the existing law placed on the supply of energy, adequately guard the safety of the public, and the interests of consumers; but the point will, on doubt, be fully considered in the criticism we reserve on the measure.

"The question of bulk supply is specially dealt with in article IX of the Bill. There are other changes in matters of detail in the Bill, which are sufficiently numerous to make it advisable for the convenience of all concerned that I should take the form of an entirely new measure rather than of an amending one. They are not, however, of sufficient importance to call for special notice at this stage, and they deal with technical matters which I do not think it is necessary to explain at length."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. MULLAN introduced the Bill. He said:—"The object of introducing this measure at Simla is that it may be published, and secure the benefit of public criticism before the Council meets in Calcutta; so that it may, after such amendment as the members present may suggest, be referred to a Select Committee and if approved, be passed without unnecessary delay. Steps will be taken at once to circulate it for opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. MULLAN moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COMPTON-ROBERTSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1909. He said that the amendment of the Act was of a partly formal nature as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It aimed that any member of the Territorial Forces who might be attached to a volunteer corps in India should be subject to the provisions of the Indian Volunteers Act during the period he was attached to such corps.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COMPTON-ROBERTSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. COMPTON-ROBERTSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 27th August 1910.

SIMLA,
The 23rd July 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Reprinted by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCES,
As. Secy. to Govt. Legislative Dept.